

# ARMY



# NAVY

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### This Week—

By M. I. N. I.

In the matter of pay restoration, the Senate promises to be more generous than the House of Representatives. The talk is 5% now and the balance on July 1. Hope deferred maketh the heart sick, also the pocketbook!

General MacArthur celebrated his birthday anniversary yesterday by continuing his labors in behalf of the Army in connection with the Army Appropriation bill. The whole Service and the country extend affectionate greetings, General!

Representative Britten is right—there is "some one" in the Navy Department blocking the construction of a flying deck cruiser. At least one of the type should be built to determine its worth. The country expects it.

Admiral Standley testified before the House Naval Committee that the Naval personnel is below the "danger point." General MacArthur in his annual report stated the Military personnel was below the "danger line." In the light of these identical warnings from the responsible commanders of the Navy and the Army, Congress is wise to act.

In the Naval construction bill there is the same old bunk about suspending building in case of international disarmament. With every Nation feverishly building and with the experience at Geneva there is not a chance of limitation. So we ought to do what the leaders want and actively furbish up our defense.

Rear Adm. William S. Sims, USN-Ret., has returned home from Pasadena, where he was paid "one of the honors of his life" by being designated as Grand Marshal of the Tournament of Roses. It is a reflection upon the National Government that it is left to a city to recognize the high character of the services which this distinguished naval officer rendered to his country during the World War. A bill should be passed granting him the rank of Admiral.

Here is a prediction which I expect to be confirmed: Rear Admiral Reeves to command the Fleet, Admiral Sellers to the superintendency of the Naval Academy, and Rear Admiral Hart to command a battleship unit. Watch for the orders in the Spring.

There are whispers that President Roosevelt has tamed both Representatives Collins and Blanton. The Army appropriation bill when reported will tell whether he has done a good job or not.

Thirty-three days since Xmas, and that PWA gift the President promised is still held up by Secretary Ickes. Have (Please turn to Page 438)

### Departments Ask Senate For Pay Freeze Relief

The voice of the Army and Navy was raised officially this week in behalf of the restoration of normal pay period increases. At the request of the Senate Appropriations committee, the Departments sent Maj. Gen. Frederick W. Coleman, Chief of Finance of the Army, and Rear Adm. C. C. Bloch, Navy Budget Officer, to testify before that group in its consideration of the economy features of the Independent Offices Appropriation bill.

The view was taken by these official service representatives that the House in restoring only the increases that accompany promotion not only misinterpreted the wishes of the President as expressed in his letter to the chairman of the House appropriation committee but also magnified the inequities wrought in the original "pay freeze."

The substitute amendment suggested to the committee by Admiral Bloch and concurred in by General Coleman would restore the normal pay period increases but would leave the longevity "fogies" frozen.

Senator David A. Reed, ranking republican on the Senate military committee, also testified supporting and concurring in the views expressed by the service witnesses.

The Senate Committee probably will not report the bill out until next week. Meanwhile hopes are high both in and out of that body that it will accept the proposed amendment and that it will temper the severity of the pay cut or perhaps completely abolish it. Some foresee a recommendation that immediate restoration of a third of the pay cut with a complete abolition or a five percent cut after July 1, 1934. Others believe the committee will recommend the pay cut abolition in three installments—five percent off immediately, another five percent off in July and the balance wiped out next December.

The statements of the Service representatives to the committee follow:

#### General Coleman's Testimony

The effect of the pay freeze on Officers of the Army as stated by Maj. Gen. Frederick W. Coleman, Chief of Finance, to the Senate Committee considering economy legislation was as follows:

1. I would like to make it clear that the attitude of the War Department with reference to the proposed economy legislation is that whatever reduction in compensation is considered necessary by the Congress to meet the existing economic situation should be alike applicable to all employees in the Federal service. By this I mean the strictly civilian services as well as the military services. This is the only fair basis upon which justice can be given to all concerned.

2. The existing Economy Act does not provide this fair and equitable adjustment between the civilian and military services, or between the military services themselves, and the proposed amendment in the House Bill will create still further injustices, anomalies and inconsistencies between the military services.

3. The report of the House Committee on this bill states:

"The committee feels that in continuing the general economy legislation for the fiscal year 1935 there should not be a total relaxation in the prohibition against automatic promotions and that whatever is done continuing the prohibition in that respect should be based upon equal treatment to all persons in all the automatic groups."

The Committee further stated in their report that:

"The provision dealing with automatic promotions, if reenacted as amended, will remove existing inequalities, will avoid discrimination, and will place, as near as possible, all officers and employees of the Government—military, quasi-military, and civil—upon an equal footing so far as prohibition of automatic increases in compensation is concerned during the fiscal year 1935."

It is perfectly clear to me that the (Please turn to Page 435)

#### Admiral Bloch's Testimony

The statement of Rear Adm. C. C. Bloch, USN, before the committee follows:

The Navy Department has no interest in any part of the Independent Offices Bill except that part having to do with certain economy provisions which are being continued by this bill through-out the fiscal year 1935.

The legislation continuing these economy provisions is contained in Title II of the bill and those provisions which affect the Navy Department are contained in section 22 thereof.

The only one which I desire to bring to the attention of your Committee is that which suspends automatic increases in compensation, which was originally contained in section 201 of the Legislative Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1933.

#### Budget Bureau Approves

This question was taken up by the Navy Department with the Director of the Bureau of the Budget in connection with the Navy Department's Budget for 1935, and, as a result of the representations made, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget recommended the restoration of automatic increases in compensation of the commissioned and other personnel of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps for the fiscal year 1935, and funds for this purpose were provided in the Budget.

#### President's Recommendation

The President, in his Budget message to Congress, endorsed this recommendation, but, at a later date, the President addressed a letter to Mr. Buchanan, Chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, in which he modified his recommendation, and recommended that the commissioned and warrant personnel of the six services mentioned in the Pay Adjustment Act of 1922 be given the privileges of promotion comparable to those conferred upon civilian employees. The only automatic increases in compensation received by civilian employees are (Please turn to Back Page)

### Treaty Strength Navy Given Impetus in House

A definite plan to give the United States a Navy inferior to none in ships, airplanes, and personnel, went forward this week.

As the House Committee on Naval Affairs gave unanimous approval to the Vinson treaty navy bill, and House leaders planned to bring the Administration sponsored measure to a vote on Jan. 30, the Navy Department prepared two bills providing an increase in officer and airplane strength.

The first of these would increase the authorized officer strength of the Line to 7,000 to assure personnel adequate to man the treaty Navy when attained. This measure would allow the commissioning of the full number of future Naval Academy graduates. It will be sent to the Bureau of the Budget shortly.

The other bill provides airplanes for the prospective ships, increasing the number of naval planes authorized from 100 to 1,000. Representative Carl Vinson, chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee, states that he will start hearings on this project Jan. 31. The bill is now before the Bureau of the Budget.

House leaders on Thursday secured from the Rules Committee a special rule giving the Vinson bill preferred status, thus assuring its passage. Earlier it had been intended to attach the measure as rider to the Navy appropriation bill, but this plan was dropped. The rule will be brought up on Tuesday. It provides that the House shall take up HR 6604, allows two hours general debate and then reading the bill for amendment.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs unanimously approved the Vinson bill, Jan. 23, after holding brief hearings on the measure. Acting Secretary of the Navy Henry L. Roosevelt and the Chief of Naval Operations, Admiral William H. Standley, appeared before the group on Monday, Jan. 22, and testified in favor of its enactment.

With President Roosevelt known to be for the bill, it was speedily acted upon and reported by the committee. The brief hearings and quick report of the measure are in sharp contrast to other naval building programs in the past, but entirely in accord with the expediency with which other Administration proposals have been handled during this Congress. Also in keeping with other Administration projects is the procedure contemplated for Representative Vinson's measure. Instead of enumerating vessels to be laid down during certain years and establishing a limit of cost for each as have construction bills in the past, HR 6604 simply authorizes the President to undertake "prior to Dec. 31, 1936, or as soon thereafter as he may deem it advisable," one aircraft carrier, 90,200 tons of destroyers and 35,500 tons of submarines. (The full text of the bill was published in the Jan. 13, 1934 issue of the Journal).

More than this, the bill contains an important and far-reaching provision which should be of immense assistance (Please turn to Page 436)



## Press Praises Appointment of General Winship as Governor of Puerto Rico

The appointment of Maj. Gen. Blanton Winship, USA-Ret., as Governor of Puerto Rico has received high praise from the editors of leading newspapers. Commendation of the nomination has come from both Republican and Democratic organs. Other editorials of interest to the armed services have appeared in the press recently.

"In the nomination of Maj. Gen. Blanton Winship, retired, to be Governor of Puerto Rico there is much to commend," states the *New York Times*. In a Governor the Puerto Ricans like dignity, courtesy, sympathy with their needs and comprehension of their problems, economic and political. It is essential that the Governor shall be able to keep on good terms with the island politicians, whatever he may think of their demands for Statehood and independence. General Winship will personally be acceptable, having an attractive presence and the manners that the people associate with the office. \* \* \*

He should be a social success at San Juan, which is no slight matter in Puerto Rico. His record in the World War was brilliant, and he has decorations for gallantry at the front. But his useful talents, as proved by what he has done, will be considered of far more importance than his social qualities. \* \* \*

Puerto Rico will be fortunate to have so versatile and high-minded a man to deal with its difficulties and improve the distressful condition of its people."

The *New York Herald Tribune* has the following to say:

"Not alone the complexity of the situation which has developed in Puerto Rico during the last six months makes the appointment of Maj. Gen. Blanton Winship as Governor welcome, but also the fact that we shall now have in this important post a man of high character and ability. There is difficult work to be done, which he will do well. But even if no emergency existed his appointment would be hailed as excellent. As a matter of fact, had he been sent there last spring the present emergency would probably not exist."

"General Winship is one of those Army officers who have rendered particularly distinguished services on non-military fields. As aide to Governor General Stimson in the Philippines, and later as special envoy to Liberia, he showed constructive thinking and skill in establishing relations with alien peoples which will be invaluable qualities in his new post. Quiet, courteous and a distinguished

bearing, he inspires confidence and radiates friendliness. At the same time he has courage and firmness, and is not readily deceived by plausible political pleas of factional leaders."

Commenting on the new Puerto Rican Governor, the *Washington Post* says:

"He has won medals for extraordinary heroism and gallantry in action, but his outstanding service has been in advisory and diplomatic positions. \* \* \*

"When General Winship went to the Philippines as adviser to the Governor General, there was some resentment that a military man should be sent out as legal adviser, but his tact and personality won him a warm welcome in those islands. The country will hope that the same qualities will bring him equal success in his new, and difficult, position of trust."

"Without partisan political recommendations, without experience as a practical politician, with no fat campaign contribution to his credit on the spoilsman's books, with only a long and brilliant record in the service of his country in peace and war to his credit, Blanton Winship has been selected by the President as Governor Gore's successor," declares James T. Williams, jr., well known Hearst columnist. "This was done in disregard to the spoilsman and on the recommendation of those best qualified to supervise Puerto Rican affairs because they have at heart the honor of the United States and the welfare of Puerto Rico. \* \* \*

"To the credit of President Roosevelt, justice demands that it be said he has not repeated his initial mistake in the appointment of a Governor of Puerto Rico."

"The change in the Governorship of Puerto Rico is certainly a gain for the islanders and for the self-respect of Americans," comments the *Baltimore Sun*.

"How well the new Governor, Maj. Gen. Blanton Winship (retired) will serve the people of Puerto Rico we do not undertake to say. He may suffer the rigidity and the narrowness of view that frequently afflict the military man called to civil duty. But he should carry to the island the sense of duty both to those above him and to those below him which is usually one of the army officer's qualities, and also freedom from mean and petty politics. And, on balance, if General Winship has the faults and the virtues of the experienced officer, he will be a great advance over Governor Gore and some others of the executives who have been sent to Puerto Rico by Washington. He may make mistakes, but he will scarcely make us ashamed."

### Navy Appropriation Bill

The Navy Department appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1935 was reported to the House on Monday carrying a total of \$284,747,244 in direct appropriations for the support of the Navy during the next fiscal year. It was passed by the House on Wednesday in practically the same form as reported by the Committee on Appropriations, not a single penny being added or subtracted on the floor of the House.

Adding indirect appropriations—reapportionments, transfers from naval supply account fund and other funds, etc.—there is provided \$293,833,040 in the bill. This is a reduction in total appropriations of \$28,776,704 under the sum appropriated for the current year, and is \$1,585,148 below the budget estimates. Inasmuch as a cash withdrawal limitation of about \$279,000,000 was placed on expenditures this year, more money is allowed next year than this as it is contemplated that cash withdrawals next year will total about \$310,000,000.

The appropriations committee placed \$1,200,000 additional in the bill to lay down next year three six-inch gun cruisers in addition to the eight-inch gun cruiser provided by the budget estimates.

Declaring that the committee "doubts the wisdom of keeping the Great Lakes Training Station closed" \$376,679 in additional appropriations was added by the committee "in order that the Department may be free to reopen the stations, if upon, further reflection, it should decide to pursue that course." This action was taken after officials of the Navy Department had testified that reopening of the station was not necessary.

A reduction of \$32,073 was made in funds available for naval attaches' offices which will probably force the closing of several and withdrawal of officers. Increase of the enlisted strength of the

Navy to 82,500 and the Marine Corps to 16,000 by the end of the next fiscal year, provided in the budget, was approved. Full funds for payment of medical officers formerly paid from Veterans Administration appropriations were not allowed and the committee suggests that 64 of these officers be furloughed on half pay. Naval officials, however, believe the matter can be handled in another way, as detailed elsewhere in this issue.

Although funds had been provided by the budget for increasing the number of officers on aviation duty, due to qualification of additional flyers, the committee and House limited the amount at the sum provided for this year. This action, it was said, contemplates some reduction to be made by the President in flight pay, and if none is made, flight orders of some officers must be discontinued.

Funds are provided for purchasing 142 new airplanes, leaving the Navy 297 planes short of the 1,000 plane program. This shortage is to be taken care of by permitting contract authorization for planes, by unobligated funds appropriated for this year and by the PWA allotment of \$7,500,000.

### Army Appropriations

Hearings on the War Department Appropriation bill began Wednesday of this week under the direction of Representative Ross Collins, of Meridian, Miss., chairman of the sub-committee in charge. The first witnesses heard were representatives of the National Guard Association and the Association of Adjutant Generals. These were followed by General Douglas MacArthur, Chief of Staff, who outlined the general army situation and its needs.

The National Guard representatives left the committee with the feeling that the members would recommend an increase over the 36 armory drills provided in the Budget. While the full 48 may not be authorized, they said, they believe at least 42 will be permitted.

### Hearings on Confirmation

Hearings will begin Monday by the special sub-committee of the Senate Military Committee appointed to study the protest of Senator Austin, of Vermont, against the nomination of Brig. Gen. Harold B. Fiske to be a major general. Members of the sub-committee are Senators Shepherd, Reed and Coolidge.

Senator Shepherd said this week that while the committee does not plan to call General Fiske or Brig. Gen. Starbird, whom Senator Austin said supplied him with the information upon which his protest is based, they will be glad to hear either or both if they wish to

appear. General Fiske has come to Washington from Panama and it is expected that he will be heard. Senator Austin, on the other hand, is understood to be arranging for General Starbird's appearance. The War Department is preparing to send witnesses to support the nomination, with the possibility of General Pershing giving personal support.

### National Defense Investigation

Representative John J. McSwain, chairman of the House Military Committee, announced this week that he is planning to summon a large number of retired general officers to testify before his committee when the committee resumes its re-study of the National Defense Act. Mr. McSwain also is planning to go before the rules committee early next week to secure a special rule for the adoption of his resolution which would set up a special committee to investigate both the Army and the Navy.

Mr. McSwain said that he sincerely hopes to bring about the creation of a separate air force. If that cannot be done, he said, he will work for greater independence of the Air Corps within the War Department, the appointment of an assistant secretary for air, and greater representation of air officers on the War Department General Staff, as well as the selection of some general officers of the line from among the Air Corps.

### CCC Activities

Eugene, Ore.—To the civilian pastors of the Eugene district go credit for the success of the religious program in the Civilian Conservation Corps during the past year, according to Lt. William V. Barney, district chaplain.

In announcing his plans for 1934 Chaplain Barney pays tribute to the ministers who have taken religious services into the 21 camps of the district. No faith has been neglected in the religious work here.

Not only have arrangements been made for regular Protestant services in the camps but boys of Catholic and Jewish faith are being regularly transported to the larger centers where they may attend services. While Chaplain Barney has charge of the Protestant program, the Catholic activities are under the direction of Chaplain Stanley J. Reilly, who has had the complete cooperation of the Catholic churches in the district.

Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.—Authorization was recently received for the establishment of a Supply Company of 110 CCC

enrollees at Texas District Headquarters at Fort Sam Houston. From this company about 20 enrollees will be detailed for special duty at each of the Sub-District Headquarters, and the remainder will take over the CCC work of administration and supply at District Headquarters which is now being performed by Army enlisted men.

Only enrollees who have special qualifications that will fit them for the special duties required will be transferred to the supply company.

A winter tent camp will be constructed if necessary in Fort Sam Houston to house the men, and a regular CCC camp mess will be established for them. This company will also house and mess the truck drivers, discharged hospital patients awaiting transportation back to their camps and other enrollees temporarily at Fort Sam Houston.

955th Company, Civilian Conservation Corps, Camp F-39, Paradise, Mont.—Chaplain Callahan of Fort Missoula was a visitor at the camp on New Year's Eve. While here, the Chaplain conducted services for Protestants as well as mass for Catholic members of the camp.

Leader Dan Garvin, who has been on detached service at Fort Missoula, was discharged December 28. Garvin and his brother are opening a bakery at Polson. We all wish them success in their new venture.

D. B. McGregor has arrived in camp to begin instruction on subjects pertaining to Forest Service activities. Enrolled men who are interested will be given an opportunity to learn the operation and maintenance of light plants, fire pumps, motion picture projectors, caterpillars, air compressors, and jack hammers.

March Field, Calif.—Recognition for the good work that they have performed during the first nine months of the Civilian Conservation Corps came recently to the 5,000 enrollees of the March Field District in the form of a commendation from their District Commander, Lt. Col. H. H. Arnold.

"As District Commander I desire to express my sincere appreciation for the excellent manner in which the work of this district has been performed," Colonel Arnold stated. "I desire specially to call attention to the high morale, pride in appearance, and orderly management of camps, as well as to the fine results obtained on work projects; all of which could only be accomplished by systematic team work by officers, enrollees and forestry personnel—or by every man doing his part."



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### The Journal Salutes

This week the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL salutes:

Admiral William H. Standley, USN, upon his election as president of the American Society of Naval Engineers.

Maj. Gen. Frederick W. Coleman, USA, chief of finance, upon his annual report pointing out the injustice of the pay freeze.

Rear Adm. C. C. Bloch, USN, for his presentation of the Navy's case against the pay freeze.

### Service Widows' Pensions

Congratulatory messages for its work in bringing to the attention of the Administration and the public the plight of the Regular Service widows whose pensions were so severely reduced by Executive action last March were received by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL this week.

The messages praised the insistent and vigorous editorials of the JOURNAL urging justice for the many widows whose pensions were in many cases cut in half and in some cases entirely cut off. Many mentioned the weekly "cases" printed in the JOURNAL citing concrete instances of widows whose husbands served the Nation long and honorably and who were forced to suffer the loss of their small incomes which their husbands were led to believe they would receive.

Recognition of the injustices pointed out by the JOURNAL was given in the issuance by the President last week of his executive order restoring previous pensions rates to regular service widows whose government income had been cut by the previous executive order. The portion of the new executive order treating of service widows was as follows:

"Part two of Veterans regulations No. 1a is hereby amended by adding a new paragraph to read as follows:

"IV. The surviving widow of any deceased person who died as the result of an injury or disease incurred in or aggravated by active Coast Guard, Military or Naval service, in line of duty, who was on March 20, 1933, being paid, except by fraud, mistake or misrepresentation, a pension under general or service pension laws at a rate in excess of the rate authorized under Veterans Regulation No. 1a, part II, paragraph III, shall hereafter until death or remarriage be entitled to be paid a pension at the rate authorized under the prior general law but not more than \$30 a month."

Among the congratulatory messages received by the JOURNAL were ones from General Douglas MacArthur, Chief of Staff of the Army; Admiral William H. Standley, Chief of Naval Operations; Maj. Richard D. LaGarde, USA-Ret, secretary-treasurer of the Army Mutual Aid Association; Rear Adm. T. J. Cowie, USN-Ret, secretary and treasurer of the Navy Mutual Aid Association; and many regular service widows.

#### General MacArthur's Message

General MacArthur in his message said: "I have just heard that the President has ordered the restoration of normal pension payments to widows of the Regular Services. This is splendid news."

"The leading part taken by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL in pleading the cause of this deserving group is typical of its attitude in all matters affecting the welfare of our defense forces. The Army is deeply indebted to you and I assure you of my own grateful appreciation."

**Congratulations From Admiral Standley**  
"I feel that the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is to be congratulated on its efforts to have restored the meager pittance which the widows of regular service personnel were receiving prior to the enactment of the Economy Act," Admiral Standley said.

"In many cases this small pension was all these women had to live upon. It seems unfair and certainly unjust for an officer to serve for 40 or 50 years, retire on account of age, die leaving a widow with the expectancy of her receiving a Government pension, and then have her pension taken away or greatly curtailed. The salary of officers in the military and naval services is not such as to permit them to save anything dur-

ing their service and it was because of this that pensions to their widows were granted. We still have this obligation to these retired officers."

"Again, I want to thank the JOURNAL for what it has done to secure the restoration of part of what was taken away, and to hope that the whole will be given back at an early date."

#### Major LaGarde Thanks Journal

Major LaGarde, of the Army Mutual Aid Association, wrote: "A vote of gratitude is due the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL from those Army widows who have been benefited by a restoration of their pensions to the monthly allowances drawn by them prior to the passage of the Congressional Act of March 20, 1933, and it is to be hoped that still further success will attend your future efforts to secure a restoration of those Army widows' pensions which have not yet been returned to their former status. Perhaps some day an even more equitable law may be passed giving all widows pensions commensurate with the service rendered by their husbands and the sacrifices made by the wives of officers and soldiers who have had to bear the anxieties incident to the absence of the husband on active war service."

#### Admiral Cowie's Appreciation

Admiral Cowie, of the Navy Mutual Aid Association, said: "We deeply appreciate the work of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL in behalf of the widows of the Regular Service. Your work in repeatedly calling to the attention of the public the loss suffered by these women is deserving of his praise. We sincerely hope that the pensions of all of those who suffered losses will be restored in the near future."

Mrs. George Barnett, widow of General Barnett of the Marine Corps, wrote, "It is more than congratulations which I am sending you on the success of your splendid untiring and successful work in your fight against the reduction of widows' pensions; it is appreciation and gratitude."

"From the day the matter was called to your attention and help asked from you, you realized fully its pathetic appeal and its vital importance to those forgotten women who could not speak for themselves, and you had the courage and chivalry to become their champion, never for a more worthy cause. Your method was dignified and deadly! Sometimes I was afraid that those typical cases in their well placed 'boxes' would cease—but you were too wise to let that happen."

"You have fought a good fight and in the name of the widows of the United Services, I thank you."

Mrs. Austin Kautz, widow of an officer of the Navy, who with Mrs. George Barnett and Mrs. George Thorpe performed splendid service during the last session of Congress in calling the matter to the attention of Senators and Representatives, also expressed thanks to the JOURNAL. "My heartfelt thanks," Mrs. Kautz said, "goes to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL for its wonderful work in behalf of the Regular Service widows. Your sterling articles calling attention to the deplorable situation and your repetition of typical cases from week to week undoubtedly served to keep the matter before the minds of the officials and the public. We are truly appreciative."

The Argonaut, a weekly magazine published at San Francisco, taking up the plea for the widows, in its issue of January 12, 1934, republished a full page of the "typical cases" from the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, headed by an editorial of its own calling attention to the definite obligation of the government to care for the dependents of its defenders and concluding with the statement: "The tragic story of failure to discharge this high moral obligation is disclosed in the record printed on this page. It shows that widows and orphans of men who once were the pride of the land are now facing want and illness, uncared for by the country in whose service their men spent a lifetime. California, which has within its boundaries the strongest Army and Navy centers in the West, should do its part through its Senators and

### Did You Read—

the following important service stories last week:

Schedule and composition of the United States Fleet for its cruise into the Atlantic next Spring; President restores pensions to regular service widows who were cut under the previous executive order; Administration approves Vinson ship building program; Representative Martin pushes move to extend War Rank to Class "B" officers; Amendment repealing special service dry laws thrown out in Conference; Maj. Gen. George Van Horn Moseley assumes command of Fourth Corps Area?

If not you did not read the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. You can not get this vital information from any other source.

Congressmen toward rectifying this serious situation."

Under the new executive order widows drawing pensions under the old general law, given because of their husband's peace-time service-connected death, who were drawing \$25 or \$30 a month and were reduced to \$22 will now receive the old rate. Widow pensioners under the Spanish-American War law whose husbands' deaths were not due to service, are not benefited by the move. This group of widow pensioners whose husbands for the most part died after retirement from the Army and Navy and thus not service-connected, were cut from \$30 a month to \$15, or in some instances to nothing.

Under the law prior to the enactment of the Act of March 20, 1933, the following rates were provided for widows whose husband died of a service-connected peace-time disability: general officer, colonel, and lieutenant colonel, \$30 a month; major, \$25; captain, \$20; first lieutenant, \$17; second lieutenant, \$15; warrant officers and enlisted men, \$12. (Corresponding rates for equal ranks in the Navy.) The regulations of March 31, 1933, set one rate for all peace-time service-connected widows regardless of the rank of the husband. This rate—\$22 a month—boosted the pensions being received by the widows of junior officers and enlisted men and decreased that of the widows of majors and officers of higher rank.

The new regulations gives the widows of majors, lieutenant colonels, colonels and general officers, who were drawing \$25 or \$30 a month prior to the Economy Act, their old rate. Widows of officers of these grades who were not receiving the old rate, that is, widows of officers who have died since last Spring or who die in the future, apparently will receive the \$22 rate. Widows of junior officers and enlisted men continue to receive the \$22 rate.

Widows of officers and enlisted men whose death was due to their war service, whether Spanish War, World War, or participation in expeditionary forces in Nicaragua, Haiti, China, etc., draw \$30 a month. This is unchanged under the revision of regulations just announced. Also unchanged is the provision under which many widows of retired officers and men draw or drew pension, the Spanish War law. Formerly, widows of veterans of the Spanish-American War were paid a pension of \$30 a month without having to trace their husband's death to his service. Retired officers' widows, not being able to prove service-connected death, filed under this law, if their husband had served in that War. This was the only pension they might get. The Economy Act cut this rate to \$15 a month and only allowed this where the widow has an income of less than \$1,000 a year. If a widow in this class has an income of \$1,000 or more she gets no pension at all.

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# THE UNITED STATES ARMY



## Cheney Aviation Award

For the first time in the history of the Cheney Award, which originated in 1927, more than two persons were recommended to receive this annual mark of recognition for performing an act of valor and self-sacrifice in connection with aviation activities. A board of Air Corps officers recently convened, consisting of Maj. Arnold N. Krogstad, Carl Spatz, Capt. Edwin J. House, 1st Lt. Ray L. Owens and Thomas M. Lowe, recommended that the Cheney award be presented to 2nd Lt. William L. Bogen, AR Staff Sgt. Doy D. Dodd, 60th Service Squadron, and Sgt. Thomas J. Rogers, 90th Attack Squadron, all of whom, at the time the meritorious acts were performed, were members of the 3rd Attack Group stationed at Fort Crockett, Galveston, Texas.

The acts of valor and self-sacrifice for which the presentation of the Cheney Award was recommended occurred at Ft. Clark, Tex., May 4, 1933. Lieutenant Bogen, pilot of an Army Transport plane, was enroute from Ft. Crockett to March Field, Calif., with Mr. Sgt. Joe Grant, Staff Sgt. Doy D. Dodd, Sgts. J. M. Dunlavy and Thomas J. Rogers, and Corpl. Leo E. Maupin as passengers. While attempting to make a landing at Ft. Clark in order to refuel the plane, a treacherous gusty wind jeopardized a safe landing. The pilot opened the throttle to try another landing, but the plane was sluggish in regaining its flying speed, the landing gear dragging through the trees and the propeller chopping the highest branches. The airplane continued flying for several seconds, gaining a little altitude, but finally crashed head-on into a grove of tall pecan trees, immediately bursting into flames, crashing 50 feet to the ground and finally exploding.

Sergeant Rogers, without regard for the safety of his own life and limb, delayed his exit from the burning wreckage in order to assist Sergeant Dunlavy, who was stunned and in a dazed condition as a result of the crash. After aiding Sergeant Dunlavy, and perhaps because of having aided him, Sergeant Rogers himself became entangled in the wreckage and was extricated only because of the efforts of others present, and then only after receiving severe burns. Lieutenant Bogen and Sergeant

Dodd, after extricating themselves from the wreckage of the burning airplane, observing the plight of Corporal Maupin who, caught in the wreckage appeared to be unable to free himself, reentered the flaming mass of the wrecked airplane without regard to their own personal safety, liberated the imperiled passenger and lead him to safety.

In making its recommendations, the Board stated that the heroism displayed by Lieutenant Bogen, Sergeants Rogers and Dodd, in prosecuting their rescue work, despite the fact that the wrecked airplane was a mass of flames, reflects great credit upon them and measures up to the best traditions of the military service.

The Cheney Award consists of a bronze plaque with the name of the recipient engraved thereon, an engraved Certificate of Award describing the heroic deed performed, and a substantial cash award. This cash award, in previous years, when only a single individual was involved, usually amounted to \$500.00, but in view of the fact that three individuals were recommended for the 1933 award, the Board recommended a cash award of \$200.00 to each of them.

The Cheney Award was established in memory of 1st Lt. William H. Cheney, AC, who was killed in an air collision at Foggia, Italy, Jan. 20, 1918. The donors are Mrs. Mary L. C. Scofield of Peterboro, N. H., and Mrs. Ruth Cheney Streeter of Morristown, N. J., the mother and sister respectively of the deceased officer. They have set aside a trust fund of \$15,000, the interest from which is to be used to make the award which is bestowed annually by the Chief of the Air Corps for an act of valor or extreme fortitude or self-sacrifice in a humanitarian interest not necessarily of a military nature but which shall have been performed in connection with aircraft. Officers and enlisted men of the Air Corps, the Air Reserve and, in the event of a posthumous award, the widow or next of kin are eligible to receive the award.

The income from the trust fund usually exceeds \$500.00 a year, but the excess over this amount is placed in a sinking fund for possible use in case more than a single individual is recommended for the award, as is the case at present.

The first presentation of the Cheney Award, made in 1927, was to Mr. Sgt. Harry Chapman for conspicuous bravery in the Airship Roma Disaster, which occurred in February, 1922. In 1928 Lt. Uzal G. Ent, AC, received the award for his heroism during the National Elimina-

tion Balloon Race. He was aide to Lt. Paul Evert, pilot of the Air Corps balloon, and when it was struck by lightning, Lieutenant Evert was instantly killed and the balloon caught on fire. Instead of jumping with his parachute, Lieutenant Ent remained in the burning balloon endeavoring to revive his companion, despite the danger of the balloon exploding any moment.

Lt. William A. Matheny received the award for 1929, Pvt. John B. Smith for 1931 and Pvt. Arden M. Farley for 1932. The circumstances attending the award in these instances were of a nature practically similar to those governing the 1933 award, that of rescuing imperiled airmen from the wreckage of burning airplanes. The Cheney Award for 1931 was also presented posthumously to the late 1st Lt. Robert D. Moor, AC, who, on Aug. 23, 1931, gallantly sacrificed his life while pilot of an airplane forced down out of control. He gave up his own opportunity to escape by urging and succeeding in getting his passenger to jump with his parachute to safety. No award was made in the year 1930.

Lieutenant Bogen was born at San Francisco, Calif., Feb. 5, 1909. Following his graduation from Occidental College at Los Angeles, Calif., in 1931, he was appointed a Flying Cadet; completed his primary flying training at Randolph Field, Tex., and his advanced flying training at Kelly Field, Tex., and was rated "Airplane Pilot," commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the Air Reserve and placed on extended active duty at Ft. Crockett, Tex. His tour of active duty terminated recently, and he resides at Glendale, Calif.

Sgt. Doy D. Dodd was born Sept. 22, 1906, at Lumberport, W. Va. He enlisted in the Air Corps, Feb. 24, 1925, and served continuously with various Air Corps organizations. He is at present on duty with the 15th Observation Squadron at Scott Field, Ill.

Sergeant Rogers was born July 1, 1889, at Daingerfield, Tex. During the World War he enlisted in the Medical Corps. He reenlisted in the Air Corps Feb. 28, 1922. He served with several Air Corps organizations, and is at present on duty at Ft. Crockett, Tex.

## FT. SILL HORSE SHOW

Ft. Sill, Okla.—An informal horse show for members of the Eighteenth Field Artillery was held here Jan. 17 in the riding ring of that battalion, with over 50 entries. This is the first of a series of approximately four shows to be held before the close of the Field Artillery School in June. Contestants of four classes compete for points and at the end of the series the holder of most points will be presented a trophy by the Battalion Commander, Major Henry D. Jay.

The open jumping class, with 18 entries, was won by Capt. H. Kernan on Melody with Miss Mary Jay on Perches and Mrs. H. D. Jay on Sooner, taking second and third places.

Only six contestants entered the Ladies jumping which was won by Miss Mary Jay on Perches and Mrs. H. D. Jay on Sooner placed second while Mrs. J. Meade on Madeline took third.

Private Leonard on Grey Eagle took the honors in the Enlisted Men's jumping with Sergeant Brown on Gordon and Corporal Johnson on Jane placing second and third respectively. There were sixteen entered in this class.

Capt. D. T. Boisseau on Commander led the field in the Officer's jumping class against thirteen other contestants. 1st Lt. G. J. Reid riding Goliath placed second and 1st Lt. I. Schindler on Powder was third.

## QM School Lecture

As part of the course of instruction in "Military Organization," a lecture on "The Organization and Operation of The Adjutant General's Department" was delivered at The Quartermaster Corps School, Philadelphia, Pa., on Jan. 26, by Col. John P. Wade, AGD, on duty in the office of The Adjutant General.

## Award of Silver Star

Announcement was made this week of the award of the Silver Star for Gallantry in Action to George W. Gillette, major, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, then captain, 105th Engineers, 30th Division.

The citation is as follows:

"George W. Gillette, major, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, then captain, 105th Engineers, 30th Division, American Expeditionary Forces. For gallantry in action at Busigny, France, Oct. 10-11, 1918. During this engagement, Captain Gillette by his exceptional coolness and bravery under terrific shell-fire prevented many casualties, and accomplished the delivery of supplies."

## Army Transport Sailings

USS Grant — Leave San Francisco Feb. 9; arrive Honolulu Feb. 15, leave Feb. 16; arrive Guam Feb. 26, leave Feb. 26; arrive Manila March 3, leave Mar. 18; arrive Chinwangtao Mar. 23, leave Mar. 24; arrive Honolulu Apr. 6, leave Apr. 7; arrive San Francisco Apr. 13. Chateau Thierry — Leave New York Feb. 9; arrive San Juan Feb. 13, leave Feb. 14; arrive Cristobal Feb. 17, leave Feb. 21; arrive San Juan Feb. 24, leave Feb. 24; arrive New York Feb. 28, leave Mar. 9; arrive Cristobal Mar. 15, leave Mar. 16; arrive San Francisco Mar. 26, leave Mar. 30; arrive Honolulu Apr. 5. Republic — Arrive San Francisco Feb. 5, leave Feb. 10; arrive Honolulu Feb. 17, leave Feb. 21; arrive San Francisco Feb. 28, leave Mar. 6; arrive Cristobal Mar. 16, leave Mar. 17; arrive New York Mar. 23.

## Army Aids Charity

Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.—For the third consecutive year a Post Community Chest campaign is to be inaugurated here. In addition to taking care of such worthy cases as originate in the families of enlisted men of the Army, the Post Community Chest last year contributed liberally to the American Red Cross, Salvation Army and Central Relief Committee in San Antonio.

General Dorey is ex-officio chairman of the Post Community Chest Committee, the Division and Post Chaplain is secretary-treasurer of the Committee and the following are Committee members:

Representing 3d Brigade: Lt. Col. William R. Scott, 9th Inf.; Capt. G. H. Pendergrast, 23d Inf.; Mr. Sgt. Harry Coop, 23d Inf.; Mrs. Jose A. Badders, 9th Inf.

Representing 2d Field Artillery Brigade: Lt. Col. Robert H. Lewis, 2d FA. Brig.; Capt. N. E. McCluer, 2d Bn., 15th FA.; Mr. Sgt. Otto Newlon, 12th FA.; Mrs. Mack Emerson, 2d Bn., 15th FA.

Representing all other organizations: Maj. Dennis W. Sullivan, 2d Med. Reg.; Mrs. R. E. Smyser, 8th CA, Gen. Depot; Capt. Oscar Fegan, QMC; Mrs. H. C. Coburn, Jr., Station Hospital.

Committee Member-At-Large: Mrs. Halstead Dorey.

## Non-Com Retires

Ft. Lawton, Wash.—Jan. 31, 1934, Mr. Sgt. James K. Somervell, Headquarters and Service Company, 6th Engineers, will be retired after more than thirty years distinguished service. Sergeant Somervell, on reaching the age of twenty-two, enlisted in the Army Feb. 12, 1903, and has served continuously ever since. During his term of service he served with the American Expeditionary Forces in France during the World War.

Wednesday, Jan. 31, 1934, at 9:00 A. M., the garrison at Ft. Lawton will be reviewed by Master Sergeant Somervell in honor of his retirement. At this time the Commanding Officer, Lt. Col. Robert P. Howell, 6th Engineers, will present a coffee service to Master Sergeant Somervell, tendered him by members of Headquarters and Service Company, 6th Engineers, in token of their friendship and esteem.

ARMY-NAVY GOODS CATALOG, 364 pages, illustrated, 50 cents. Shows antique and modern firearms, swords, medals, etc. Est. 1865. Francis & Bennett Bros., 581 Bow., New York City.

## Army Officers

on duty in Washington or passing through should visit

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## Coast Guard News

Appropriations for the support of the Coast Guard during the next fiscal year \$7,223,501 less than the 1934 appropriations and \$278,683 less than the 1935 budget estimates were recommended by the House Committee on Appropriations this week.

In reporting the Treasury-Postoffice supply bill the committee allowed \$18,249,449 for the Coast Guard. For the current year, although \$25,772,950 was appropriated, only about \$20,000,000 is being allowed in withdrawals from the Treasury. This "drastic reduction" states the committee report is "on account of repeal of prohibition."

A cut in the commissioned personnel of the service will be necessary, \$96,951 being eliminated from the estimates for the pay of officers.

"The committee has made several reductions in the Budget estimates," states the report. "There is a cut of \$22,170 in the estimates for the departmental office which is made in the belief that a decrease there has not been made by the estimates commensurate with the reduction that has taken place in other directions. The Budget estimates provided for an increase in the number of commissioned officers. While substantial decreases have been made in the numbers of warrant and enlisted personnel, there was a request for an increase of 30 in the number of commissioned officers. The committee not only feels that such an increase is not justified but there should be some curtailment in commissioned personnel as well, and has eliminated \$96,951 from the estimates. The estimate for repairs to Coast Guard vessels has been reduced \$159,562. This cut has been made in view of the large allotment granted by the Public Works Administration for reconditioning of ships."

The report listed the following numbers of ships, stations, officers, enlisted men and units which are provided for 1935:

Cruising cutters, 37; Destroyers, 4; Harbor craft, 30; Special craft, 5; Patrol boats, 121; Picket boats, 81; Seaplanes, 11; Air stations, 3; Coast Guard (life-saving) stations, active, 241; Coast Guard (life-saving) stations, inactive, 36; Bases, 4; Radio stations, 20; Coast Guard Academy, 1; Training station, 1; Coast Guard depot, 1; Coast Guard stores, 2; Commissioned officers, 477; Warrant officers, 600; Enlisted men, 8,708.

## Orders to Officers

Comdr. (E) C. E. Sugden, detached as Assistant to Inspector, Eastern Area, at Boston, Mass., effective Mar. 1, 1934, and assigned as Engineer Officer, Shoshone.

Comdr. (E) H. C. Roach, detached Shoshone, effective upon relief by Comdr. (E) C. E. Sugden, and assigned Office of Inspector, Eastern Area.

Lt. Comdr. E. B. Smith, detached Northland, effective upon relief by Lt. L. D. Edwards, and assigned Engineer Officer, Saranac.

Lt. L. D. Edwards, detached temporary duty Boston Division, and regular duties on Ossipee, effective Mar. 1, 1934, and assigned Engineer Officer, Northland.

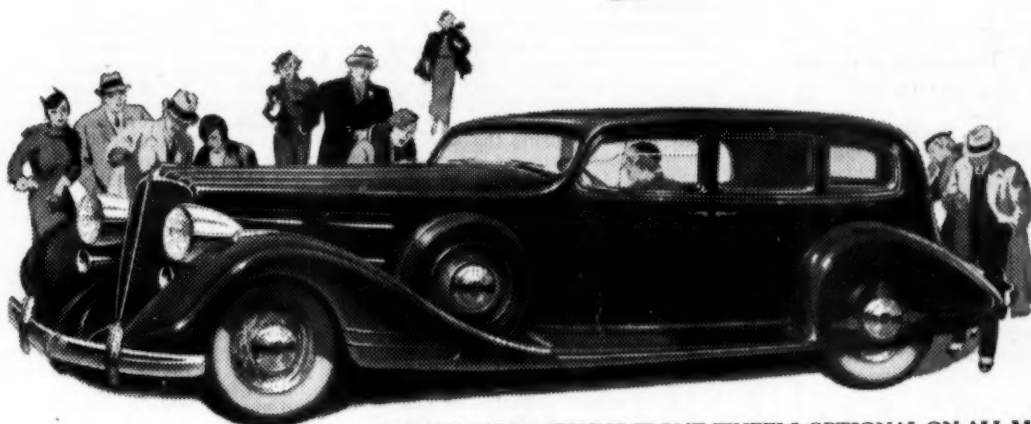
Ens. E. T. Hodges, detached Mendota, effective Feb. 1, 1934, and assigned Seneca.

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## THE U. S. NAVY

## THE U. S. MARINE CORPS

## Captain Watt Selected

The President has approved the recommendations made by a Selection Board of the Corps of Naval Constructors headed by Rear Adm. Washington L. Capps, CC, USN-Ret., for the promotion of Capt. Richard Morgan Watt, CC, to the rank of Rear Admiral in the Construction Corps.

Captain Watt has been inspector of Naval material at Philadelphia since September, 1930. He was born at York, Pa., in 1872 and appointed a Naval Cadet in 1887. He was appointed Assistant Naval Constructor in 1893 and served at the New York Navy Yard, at the Norfolk Navy Yard and in the Bureau of Construction and Repair at the Navy Department.

From 1910 to 1914 Captain Watt was chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair with the rank of Rear Admiral after which he was ordered to the Navy Yard at Norfolk, Va., as Industrial Manager. In 1921 he was on duty with the U. S. Shipping Board and later was Senior Member of the Navy Section of the Army and Navy Munitions Board at Washington. For his services during the war Captain Watt was awarded the Navy Cross.

## Navy Transport Sailings

USS CHAUMONT		
Arrive	Port	Depart
	San Francisco	Jan. 27
Jan. 29	San Pedro	Jan. 30
Jan. 31	San Diego	Feb. 2
Feb. 11	Canal Zone	Feb. 14
Feb. 17	Port au Prince	Feb. 17
Feb. 18	Guantanamo	Feb. 19
Feb. 24	N.O.B. Norfolk	
USS HENDERSON		
Feb. 4	Guam	Feb. 4
Feb. 10	Manila	March 12
March 18	Guam	March 18
March 30	Honolulu	April 2
April 10	San Francisco	

## Naval Aviator Commended

The Secretary of the Navy has sent a letter of commendation to Lt. D. W. Harrigan, USN, for his successful operations during the past three years as senior naval aviator of the heavier-than-air units of the airships USS Akron and USS Macon. Lieutenant Harrigan recently was ordered to the new heavy cruiser USS Minneapolis, now being completed at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia.

The letter of commendation states:

"During this time, the problems in connection with operating such a unit aboard dirigibles have been successfully met, and you, by your initiative and study, have greatly contributed toward this success.

"The Department congratulates you upon your contributions to the successful operation of heavier-than-air craft

from dirigibles and commends you upon the zeal and energy displayed by you as evidenced by the present high degree of efficiency of such operations."

## Navy Court Martial

The following case is reported in the Courtmartial Orders, Navy Department: A Lieutenant (Jg) was tried by general courtmartial by order of the Commandant, Fourteenth Naval District and Navy Yard, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, on the following charges:

Charge I: Drunkenness;

Charge II: Scandalous Conduct Tending to the Destruction of Good Morals (disturbing the peace);

Charge III: Assault.

The accused was found guilty by plea of Charge I and acquitted of Charges II and III.

The court sentenced the accused to lose fifty numbers in his grade.

However, the convening authority placed the following remarks on the record:

"The convening authority cannot agree with the court in its findings on charges II and III.

"The ultimate fact alleged in the specification under charge II was a disturbance of the peace, causing the arrest of the accused. That the accused was so arrested and that his arrest was brought about by his own acts cannot be disputed. That there was a disturbance is clearly shown, not only by testimony of acts causing the same, but by the following testimony, to which there was no objection: That a patron requested that the police be called; that a patron, who had gone outside, told the cashier to get the accused out of the place or he would come in and do it himself; that as the police officer arrived in response to a call, the 'owner' came out and told this police officer to hurry up and get inside; that this police officer then heard the scream of a woman. The details of the acts constituting the disturbance of the peace alleged in the specification of charge II, except the loud talking, appear to have been proved by positive and direct testimony which stands uncontradicted, and the detailed allegations so proved, in the opinion of the convening authority, fully support the ultimate fact alleged of disturbance of the peace by the accused and the charge of scandalous conduct.

"The court in its findings on charge III and the specification thereunder apparently did not take into consideration that, since an actual battery occurred, it was not necessary to prove any fear of bodily harm.

"It is possible that the court might have arrived at different findings on charges II and III had the judge advocate presented an opening argument analyzing the testimony produced and the facts proved. The common misunderstanding of the meaning of assault and lack of proof of the detail of loud talking would appear to have made an argument by the judge advocate especially desirable in view of section 668, Naval Courts and Boards, which suggests that for the benefit of the court and of the convening authority, the prosecution should avail itself of the right to make argument.

"Subject to the above, the proceedings, findings on charge I and the specification thereunder, and sentence of

the general court-martial in the foregoing case are approved. The findings on charge II and the specification thereunder, and on charge III and the specification thereunder, are disapproved. The accused will be released from arrest and restored to duty."

Later, the Judge Advocate General expressed the opinion that the proceedings, the findings on Charge I and the specification thereunder, and the sentence in this case, and the action of the convening authority in disapproving the findings on Charges II and III and the specifications thereunder, were legal.

## Report on Navy Supply Bill

Extracts from the report of the House Committee on Appropriations on the Navy Department and Naval Service Appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1935, follow:

Direct and indirect appropriations.

In total availability, i.e., taking into account the indirect appropriations, supra, the Budget estimates show a reduction under the current year of \$27,191,556.

The committee's bill shows a reduction under the total sum currently available of \$28,776,704.

The committee's bill shows a reduction under the Budget estimates of \$1,585,148.

For 1935, in addition to the sum of \$295,418,188 which the Budget proposes be made available, there will be available for expenditure in such fiscal year of unused balances of continuing appropriations approximately \$18,575,000, or a potential expenditure total of \$313,993,188. Of such sum the cash withdrawals are expected to approximate something under \$310,000,000.

Therefore, from the cash withdrawal standpoint (roundly \$279,000,000 for 1934 \$310,000,000 for 1935), an expansion is contemplated by the Budget of \$31,000,000. As the accompanying bill proposes appropriations falling \$1,585,148 short of the Budget total, the cash withdrawal programs under the Budget and bill are not widely at variance.

Obviously, the low 1934 cash withdrawal figure results from drastic action occasioned by an economic condition that necessitates resort to measures even hurtful in their application. The Navy could not continue to live without markedly retreating upon such a restricted expenditure program, and an advance is logical, necessary, and not unexpected.

## N.R.A. Allotments

Before proceeding with an explanation of the committee's action touching the 1935 naval budget, attention is invited to the allotments that have been made to the Navy Department from the appropriation contained in the National Industrial Recovery Act, since they very materially affect the cash withdrawal program for the current and future fiscal years.

Taking those allotments into account, cash withdrawals from all sources, omitting the permanent annuals and indefinites, will amount roundly for 1934 to \$332,000,000 and for 1935 to \$457,000,000.

Leaving out of consideration the relative merits of naval and civil projects, it is questionable if any better way existed for complying with the spirit of the National Industrial Recovery Act of getting money into the hands of wage earners in return for valuable and useful services rendered, both from the standpoints of promptness and ratio of labor to material, and either by contract or navy yard or station labor. The committee has given consideration to the details of the several allotments. In no instance did it find a purpose that needed authorization or further authorization, or a purpose for which an appropriation previously had been refused.

A reduction totalling \$32,073 is recommended in the two projects touching the expenses of naval attachés' offices, leaving available \$87,602. The committee and the Congress reduced the estimate on account of such offices for the current

fiscal year by \$37,801, such reduction having been plainly and specifically indicated in the report on the 1934 appropriation bill. That action has been utterly ignored. No provision is made in the estimates for continuing the offices at The Hague and Tegucigalpa, Honduras, which accounts for the lesser amount now recommended for appropriation. The committee does not wish to resort to a specific limitation and usually finds an expression in its reports sufficient.

## Great Lakes Training Station

The training station at Great Lakes was established in 1904. Up to this fiscal year it has been continuously operated. It is the only naval establishment in the interior of the country. It affords the only naval contact for a very considerable portion of our citizenry far from either seaboard. Its discontinuance would not only interfere with the continuance of the long-established policy of endeavoring to maintain a nationally representative enlisted organization, but it would also upset the practice or create discrimination in the practice of permitting recruits to visit their homes, at their own expense, upon conclusion of their training and prior to being sent to sea. This practice has been responsible for fewer desertions, and, therefore, has saved an indeterminate amount of money, and, obviously, has contributed to improved morale and greater efficiency.

The committee doubts the wisdom of keeping the Great Lakes station closed. Aside from the foregoing considerations, there is an investment in buildings, improvements, and machinery of more than \$26,000,000. For the upkeep of this investment the Budget includes \$25,818. For less than 1½ per cent of this investment the station may be reopened, decently maintained, and resume the training of recruits.

The committee has added to the Budget a total of \$376,697 in order that the Department may be free to reopen the station, if, upon further reflection, it should decide to pursue that course.

## Personnel Increase

The estimates provide for a total of 8,010 commissioned officers (5,934 line and 2,076 staff), for 1,461 warrant and commissioned warrant officers, and for an average of 81,500 enlisted men.

The appropriation for the present fiscal year was made upon the basis of 5,871 line officers, 2,081 staff officers, the same number of warrant and commissioned warrant officers, and for an average of 79,700 enlisted men.

There is an increase of 63 in the number of line officers, a decrease of 5 in the number of staff officers, and an increase of 1,800 in the average number of enlisted men.

While the Budget provides for an average increase of 1,800 enlisted men, it is built upon closing the fiscal year with an enlisted strength of 82,500 men, or 2,800 in excess of the number appropriated for the present fiscal year. The increase will be employed almost entirely in providing larger complements for ships of the heavier categories and also in meeting some slight demand resulting from the requirements of new vessels over vessels decommissioned.

## Would Furlough Doctors

The accompanying bill provides for the pay of the numbers embraced by the Budget with this modification. When Veterans' Administration patients were evacuated from naval hospitals the Navy was left with considerable personnel that had been commissioned or enlisted solely because of the demands of such patients. This situation later became further aggravated by the contraction of certain naval activities. Then came the demand of the Civilian Conservation Corps for medical personnel and surplus medical officers were assigned to that activity, which assumed the cost of their pay and allowances.

On the 4th of January, 1934, 200 naval medical officers were so employed. Other classes of medical personnel rendered

(Continued on Next Page)

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### Report on Navy Supply Bill (Continued from Preceding Page)

surplus by the action with respect to veterans have been or will be eliminated either through resignation, retirement, expiration of enlistment, or transfer to other ratings. Of the 200 officers now on detail, the Navy has a present need for 57. If the Coast Guard should become a naval corps, it is estimated that 79 of the remaining 143 will be needed to care for Coast Guard personnel. That would leave a surplus of 64, and for this number the committee is providing full pay or one-half pay, permitting a reduction in the pay estimate of \$175,765. The Budget carries funds for the full pay and allowances of the entire number.

With respect to the reduction touching flying pay of officers, it will be recalled that section 10 of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1934, vested in the President authority to suspend the extra pay or reduce the rate of extra pay allowed to flying personnel while on flying duty, and to distinguish between degrees of hazard in various types of flying duty and make different rates of extra pay applicable thereto. Up to this time no change has been ordered by the Chief Executive in consequence of such authorization. The committee has concluded, therefore, to provide the funds to pay the number of recipients contemplated by the current appropriations, both for the Navy and Marine Corps—\$1,170,297 and \$141,306, respectively. Unless some adjustment downward is made by the President, some of the personnel now drawing flying pay, listed on pages 252-255 of the hearings as to the Navy, will need to have their flying orders revoked in order that the limitations will be adequate to take care of the appropriate number of student aviators and new officer graduates of the flying school.

#### Bureau of Aeronautics

For the present fiscal year \$21,957,459 was appropriated, and contractual obligations over and above such sum were authorized to the extent of \$8,100,000. More or less constancy obtains as to all projects under this head save airplane procurements, hence the following is confined to that topic.

By administrative action and economy legislation the current appropriation has been reduced by \$2,578,953, and by administrative action the current contract authorization by \$5,700,000 with the result that it will be practicable to order only 143 planes, including 9 for the Naval Reserve, or 115 less than originally planned.

The Budget estimate for "Aviation, Navy, 1935," which the committee has not modified, calls for a total appropriation of \$18,643,320 and a further contract authorization of \$2,800,000, to be available in addition to the unused portion of \$5,700,000 of the 1934 contract authorization.

Of the cash portion of the estimate, \$6,131,000 is set aside for new procurements, of which \$2,400,000 will be needed to satisfy the maturing 1934 contractual obligations. This sum of \$6,131,000 will provide for the procurement of 142 planes, which will leave 207 planes remaining to be procured by July 1, 1936, in order again to bring the Navy current with its authorized strength of 1,000 useful planes, first realized in the fiscal year 1931, but not maintained owing to replacements not having kept pace with attrition.

These 207 planes it is proposed to finance in this way:

Of allotment of \$7,500,000 of N.I.R.A. funds	\$6,114,391
Unobligated portion of 1934 contract authorization of \$8,100,000	5,700,000
1935 contract authorization	2,800,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$14,614,391</b>

#### Marine Corps

The total estimate is \$21,141,819, contrasted with \$21,640,640 made available for this fiscal year. The estimate, however, exceeds the reduced amount available for obligation during the present fiscal year resulting from legislative and administrative action by \$3,371,892. This increase results in part from the pro-

posal to expand the enlisted personnel to 16,000, and from a general liberalization of the current year expenditure limitations. The Budget provides for the present year number of commissioned officers (1,023) and for 152 warrant and commissioned warrant officers, or two less than appropriated for for 1934.

The committee has reduced the estimate by a total of \$548,372, as detailed on page 6 hereof.

The bill carries \$48,038 for meeting the lessened increased cost occasioned by the amendment to the economy legislation proposed in the Budget touching automatic promotions, such amendment confining base pay changes to such as may be authorized by law upon a change of rank.

#### Increase of the Navy

The construction under way, upon completion, will bring us current with treaty limitations in all combatant categories, completely discounting over-age tonnage, except one 8-inch gun cruiser, which may not be commenced under the terms of the London Treaty prior to Jan. 1, 1935, and three 6-inch gun cruisers of 10,000 tons each.

The Budget includes \$400,000 for commencing the 8-inch gun cruiser and the committee has added to the estimate \$1,200,000 for commencing the three 6-inch gun cruisers. There will then remain nothing but over-age or replacement tonnage.

At this time over-age or replacement tonnage that it is permissible to proceed with consists of one carrier, to replace the *Langley*, which it is permissible to replace at any time, and 99,200 tons of destroyers, since all of our destroyer tonnage, save the 50,000 tons building, is over age now with the exception of 3,570 tons, which will become over age before Dec. 31, 1936, and, therefore, may be replaced now.

Our quota of submarine tonnage, built and building, is all under age, although construction may be commenced during the calendar year 1935 of 7,700 tons that will become over age in the calendar year 1937.

While we may have a large proportion of destroyers, technically over age, those operating with the fleet, including those in reduced commission and rotating reserve, are splendid ships and their effective useful life, in view of the care and attention they have had—certainly a large portion of them, will extend well beyond the arbitrary treaty life of 12 years for vessels of this class laid down before Jan. 1, 1921, as practically all of these destroyers were.

The accompanying bill carries no new legislative provisions and no limitations on expenditures not heretofore enacted in connection with any appropriation bill.

#### Naval and Marine Reserve News

An increase in funds for aviation training of the Naval and Marine Corps Reserve is provided in the Navy appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1935, as reported to the House this week.

The House Committee on Appropriations added funds for the holding of 45 hours of flying time for reserve aviators and for giving training to 30 more Naval Reserve aviators and 40 more Marine aviators during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935. Budget estimates for other items of support of the Reserves were approved by the committee, which allow 36 armory drills and summer training for the Naval Reserve and the Marine Corps Reserve. The latter will receive pay for armory drills for the first time next year.

In its report to the House, the appropriations committee stated:

"The appropriation for this component for the current year is \$3,346,960. In consequence of legislation and administrative action, but \$2,064,509 of this sum may be obligated. The reduction is being met by decreasing the number of officers and men on active duty, the number of pay drills from 48 to 24 (none for the Marine Corps Reserve), by eliminating training for student aviation pilots and for aviation officers of the volunteer branch, and by reducing the number of flying hours from 45 to 30.

"For 1935 the Budget includes \$2,561,991, which, while under the current appropriation, is roundly \$500,000 in excess of the amount which may be obligated the present fiscal year.

"The estimate contemplates 36 pay drills for the Naval and Marine Corps Reserve, the same as for the National Guard, and some slight expansion in Reserve aviation expenditures, although holding to 30 hours flying time for aviation officers.

"There seems to be a unanimity of judgement among regular naval aviation officers, including the Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics, that 30 hours, are entirely inadequate and recommendation has been made by such official and other officers that provision be made for not less than 45 hours. The committee, concurring in that view, has made provision for 45 hours of flying time and for giving training to 280, instead of 250, Naval Reserve aviators, and 80 instead of 40, Marine Corps Reserve aviators, which has occasioned the addition of \$183,518 to the Naval Reserve appropriation and \$5,739 to the Marine Corps Reserve appropriation. The larger numbers are the numbers who will be eligible to receive aviation training. Providing for a lesser number would result in spreading the increase in the number of flying hours over all and thereby defeat what is sought to be accomplished, namely, to give these men training adequate for the maintenance of their military flying efficiency. Otherwise the money is wasted."

Capt. John Downes, USN, Director of the Naval Reserve, testified before the sub-committee on Naval appropriations, as to the state of the Reserve.

"The current fiscal year has been an exceedingly lean one for the Naval Reserve," declared Captain Downes. "As the Committee will recall, the appropriation for the current fiscal year was \$3,346,960 and the final amount allowed by the Director of the Budget under cash withdrawals was \$2,064,509. Inas-

much as the amount appropriated by Congress was in itself considered insufficient to properly recruit, administer and train the Naval Reserve, it is easily seen that the amount allowed in cash withdrawals was hardly enough to even hold the Reserve together."

"Under the present financial conditions, the Naval Reserve is retrogressing. Twenty-four paid drills are not sufficient to maintain efficiency."

"The volunteer class of the Reserve form the major part of the Naval Reserve and if the country expects them to do their part in time of national emergency they must receive some training. \* \* \* I therefore take this opportunity of placing in the hearings the statement that it is my opinion and firm belief that unless the Naval Reserve as a whole receives proper and adequate training, it will not be able to properly fulfill its duties as a part of the national defense in a manner that will be satisfactory to the country. They will do their best, there is no question of that, but it will not be the 'best' that they would be capable of were sufficient funds provided for their proper training in time of peace."

#### Holding of Civil Office

Representative Vinson of Georgia has introduced a bill to further amend section 1860 of the Revised Statutes to read "Fourth. No person belonging to the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps shall be elected to or hold any civil office or appointment in any Territory, except officers and enlisted men of the Army, the Navy, or the Marine Corps on the retired list."

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# ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

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"Established in obedience to an insistent demand for an official organ for members of the American Defense and those concerned with it, The Army and Navy Journal will be published in the interest of no party; it will be controlled by no clique. Its independence will be absolute. Its interests will be directed solely to the inculcation of sound military ideas and to the elevation of the public service in all its departments.—From Vol. I, No. 1, of The Army and Navy Journal, published August 29, 1863.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1934

"The people are interested in the continued preparation and prestige of the Navy and will justify liberal appropriations for its maintenance and improvement."—WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

THE NECESSITY OF GRANTING FAIR TREATMENT to the Services in the matter of pay and promotion is impressing the Senate as revealed by the views expressed this week by members of that body. The Glass subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee is thoroughly investigating the proposals of the President as written by the House into the Independent Offices bill, and is frankly not satisfied with them. They realize as does the country that the currency inflation sentiment in Congress, supplementing the devaluation of money which will follow the enactment of the President's policy, will cause a continued, if not rapid, rise in the cost of living, and what is known as the White Collar class—those on fixed salary or pay—will suffer accordingly, unless a corresponding increase be given.

There is also grave doubt as to the merit of the system by which pay is determined by an index of costs, prepared by the Department of Labor. The ease with which figures may be manipulated, the kind whims exercised in connection with the selection of commodities and the personal views expressed as to their respective values make for human error that is not overlooked, and error causes suffering. Under the circumstances and in the interest of justice, members of the Senate, including those serving on the Glass Committee, are disposed to make an immediate move toward the restoration of pay to the schedules fixed by law.

In the case of the Army, the Navy and the Marine Corps, where living conditions are more costly than for civilian employees, it is especially important that full pay should be granted and even that a study should be made under which proper advances beyond present schedules would be authorized. Likewise, the Senate, in order to encourage men in their profession, should enable them to obtain all the emoluments connected with promotion which are provided by law. The man behind the gun remains as important today as in the past, yet we have materiel being supplied and the personnel permitted to stew in unnecessary discontent. Again we appeal to the Senate to take action which will remove injustice and provide the pay and promotion recognition which means so much to Service morale.

WE ARE NATURALLY GRATIFIED THAT THE PRESIDENT in response to our insistent demand modified the harsh and unnecessary executive order relating to pensions for the widows of the Regular Armed forces. Cases of hardship remain, but we are advised that the new regulation is capable of broad interpretation by the Veterans Bureau, and Brig. Gen. Hines, himself an ex-Regular, and Chief of that Bureau, intends to be as considerate as possible in dealing with the applications submitted to him. In view of this attitude, we are disposed to pursue a policy of watchful waiting, but if there should be neglect or failure to provide the pensions as permitted prior to the Roosevelt Administration, we assure our readers we will renew actively our demand that full and complete remedy be provided.

It has been our position since the President cut service pensions that the widows of Regular officers and men are in an entirely different class from those who wore the uniform temporarily. It is quite true the latter as willingly offered their lives for their country as did the former and that the same inspiration of patriotism animated both. But the Regulars, by the limitations of their profession, cannot enjoy the opportunity for advancement which the men in civil life possess, nor can they, on the small pay granted them, make the savings which permit an interest return for their widows. In recognition of this fact, Congress enacted and repeatedly appropriated moneys for the small pension provided. The executive order which the President originally issued struck at this sound policy and imposed unnecessary hardships which the White House came to realize and has largely corrected as a result of the campaign conducted by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

IT IS AN INTERESTING FACT THAT CONGRESS is showing every evidence of approval of the preparedness policy of the Administration. Not a single speech was made in the House in criticism of the Naval Appropriation bill, and there is no thought of active opposition being offered to the passage of the Vinson bill which proposes to bring the Fleet up to full treaty strength. There is appreciation also in both Houses that it would be foolish to provide ships and not the personnel to man them, so that we may expect provision made for a start to the end of arranging for the additional officers and men that will be required. The Army, too, will benefit from the sentiment that prevails, at least to the extent of a cessation of the efforts to reduce its strength and the grant of sufficient appropriations to care for the Regular Establishment and the number of drills and training periods permitted prior to the extravagant regime of economy, now relegated to history.

There are substantial reasons for the attitude of Congress. It has come to be recognized there is danger of war in Europe and imminent danger of war in the Far East. Bellicose statements have emanated from both Russia and Japan. That they are getting ready for conflict is admitted. Great Britain's apprehension is shown by the Conference of Admirals now in progress in the Far East, which relates to the development of the Singapore base as well as strategic plans which in case of war the British forces should pursue. It is also noted in Congress that since the President authorized the increase of the Fleet, a distinct change in the tone of Japan has taken place and that government now is manifesting a disposition to allay the irritation existing in the relations of the two countries.

The fact that Congress will set the seal of its approval upon the President's policy is certain to exercise a favorable influence upon the attitude of our friends across the seas and dispose them to be more considerate of our viewpoint.

## Service Humor

### Or a Round Trip

"I want a ticket for Virginia," Mose said to the ticket agent.

"What part of Virginia?"

"All of her," Mose came back. "Dat's her watchin' my suit case."

—USS Melville Job Order.

### Quite Evident

"When water becomes ice," said the professor, "what is the greatest change that takes place?"

"The price, sir."

—Contributed.

### Something for Her Neck

Jones—"What's the wife so angry about?"

Bones—"I told the man at the store to send her a robe for Christmas and he thought I said rope!"

—Foreign Service, V.F.W.

### Details

Skipper—"What passed between you and the boatswain's mate?"

The Accused—"Two buckets and a swab, sir."

—USS California Cub.

### Fast Stepper

Rastus—"Ain't that mule eber kicked yuh?"

Sambo—"Naw, chile, not yit; but he frequently kicks the place whar Ah recently wuz."

—USS Saratoga Plane Talk.

### Sans Sense

BM's Wife to son—"Remember, my boy, your father was a boatswain's mate."

Son—"What does that make me Mother?"

BM's wife—"That means you must be a gentleman, my son."

Son—"Yes, I suppose someone must save the family name."

—USS Tennessee Tar.

### First Impressions

Fore—"How did the new chaplain make out last Sunday?"

Aft—"Well, he took a good look at the crew, and then started to pray for the ship."

—USS Texas Steer.

### He Quite Agreed

A minister had a Negro servant. One Sunday, when he was preaching, he happened to look toward the pew where the Negro was seated, and could hardly contain himself as he saw the fellow, who could neither read nor write, scribbling industriously.

After the service he said to the man—"Tom, what were you doing in church?"

"Taking notes, Massa; all de gen'l-men take notes."

"Bring your notes here and let me see them."

Tom brought his notes, which looked more like Chinese than English.

"Why, Tom, this is all nonsense!"

"I thought so, Massa, all the time you was preaching it!" rejoined Tom.

—The Service.

Don't laugh alone. Send your quips to the Journal Humor Editor and let all the services laugh with you.

## ASK THE JOURNAL

SEND your queries to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL QUESTION EDITOR and an answer will be given in this column as soon as possible after receipt.

A. C. H.—The number of airplanes in an Army Air Corps squadron of each type is as follows: Attack Squadron—12 airplanes; Pursuit Squadron—18 airplanes; Observation Squadron—12 airplanes; Bombardment Squadron—9 airplanes. In the Navy all types of squadron which are based on aircraft carriers have 18 planes. Patrol squadrons, which are based on aircraft tenders have six to 12 planes, while the strength of squadrons which are on battleships and cruisers depends upon the number of ships making up the battleship or cruiser division, the number of planes ranging from nine to 16. Marine Corps airplane squadrons are either Observation or Fighting Squadrons and the number of planes in a squadron ranges from 12 to 18, depending upon various factors.

C. W. R.—A Captain of the Reserve Corps on active duty, with dependents, having over six years' service, is entitled to pay and allowances as follows: Base pay of Captain (Third Pay Period) \$200.00 per month; Longevity pay (over 6 years' service) \$20.00 per month. (Base and Longevity pay is subject to deduction of 15% under provisions, Act March 20, 1933). Subsistence allowance (Third Pay Period) \$1.02 per day; Rental allowance (Third Pay Period) \$68.00 per month.

G. B. S.—According to information furnished us by the Office of the Quartermaster General, War Department, you are at the present time number five on the list for promotion to the grade of staff sergeant, School for Bakers and Cooks, QMC.

## IN THE JOURNAL

### 10 Years Ago

The USS light cruiser Richmond, Capt. D. F. Boyd, arrived off Tampico, Mexico, to protect American interests in the Mexican de facto government.

### 20 Years Ago

That the US Navy has the best food furnished by the navies of the world was abundantly proved by Paymaster General T. J. Cowie at a hearing of the House Naval Committee.

### 30 Years Ago

Lt. H. A. Drum, 27th Infantry, ADC, Inspector of Small Arms Practice, Department of Rifle Practice, makes an interesting report upon his observations of the last target year.

### 50 Years Ago

Promotion among the field officers of the Artillery was unusually rapid last year, owing to the fact that three colonels retired during the year.

### 60 Years Ago

The Journal publishes General McClellan's correspondence with the Secretary of War and the President. "We shall await publication of his report before we undertake any elaborate consideration and criticism."



# War Department Organized Reserves



# OFFICIAL ORDERS



# Navy Dept. Marine Corps

## ARMY ORDERS

### GENERAL STAFF CORPS

GEN. DOUGLAS MacARTHUR, C. of S. The following are detailed as members of GSC, and assigned to War Dept. Gen. St. to take effect on date specified; they are relieved from duty as students, Army War College, Wash., D. C., report C. of S. for duty:

Lt. Col. Sanderford Jarman, CASC, July 1; Lt. Col. Robert C. Richardson, Jr., Cav., July 1; Maj. John H. Lindt, CAC, Aug. 19; Maj. Charles W. Ryder, Inf., Aug. 1. (Jan. 19).

The following are detailed as members of the GSC, and assigned to War Dept. Gen. Staff, to take effect on date specified; they are relieved from present duty and will report to C. of S. for duty:

Col. Walter Krueger, Inf., 6th Infantry, Jefferson Bks., Mo., July 1; Lt. Col. Adna E. Chaffee, Cav., 1st Cavalry, Ft. Knox, July 1; Lt. Col. Sherman Miles, Ft. 6th Field Artillery, Ft. Hoyle, Md., July 1; Lt. Col. Lewis H. Watkins, CE, First Engineers, Ft. Du Pont, Del., July 1; Maj. William R. Schmidt, Inf., 18th Infantry, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y., Mar. 21. (Jan. 19).

### THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPT.

MAJ. GEN. JAMES F. MCKINLEY, The AG. Maj. Michael J. O'Brien, 2nd C. A., Governors Island, N. Y., report Army retiring board for examination. (Jan. 24).

### JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPT.

MAJ. GEN. ARTHUR W. BROWN, The JAG. Maj. Wm. M. Connor, from duty at hq. 6th C. A., Ft. Hayes, Ohio, Jan. 22, to office, JAG, Wash., D. C. (Jan. 19).

Lt. Col. Walter D. Cline, from office, JAG, Wash., D. C., Jan. 31, to Ft. Hayes, Ohio. (Jan. 23).

### QUARTERMASTER CORPS

MAJ. GEN. JOHN L. DEWITT, The QMG. 1st Lt. Gustave H. Vogel, in addition to present duty as asst. to constr. gm., Wash., D. C., Baltimore, Md., and vicinities, with station at Holabird Qm. Depot, assigned as asst. to comdg. off., Holabird Qm. Depot, Baltimore, Md. (Jan. 22).

The following detailed for duty with OR, at corps area specified in addition to other duties: Col. A. Owen Seaman, National Guard Bureau, Wash., D. C., 3rd C. A., Feb. 15; 1st Lt. George D. Barnes, QMC, Baltimore, Md., 3rd C. A., Feb. 14; 1st Lt. Edward V. Freeman, QMC, Brooklyn, N. Y., 2nd C. A., Feb. 11. (Jan. 22).

Capt. Wallace E. Durst, Schenectady, N. Y., detailed for duty with OR, 2nd C. A., in addition to other duties. (Jan. 24).

The following now on duty at station specified, detailed for duty with OR, at corps area indicated:

Col. Warren W. Whitale, Wash., D. C., 3rd C. A., Mar. 9; Capt. Frank M. Barrell, San Francisco port of embarkation, 9th C. A., Mar. 26. (Jan. 24).

### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

MAJ. GEN. R. U. PATTERSON, The SG

#### Medical Corps

Maj. Edgar F. Haines, and Capt. Geo. E. Leone, are detailed as medical examiners and witnesses before Army retiring board to meet at hq. 2nd C. A., Governors Island, N. Y. (Jan. 19).

Capt. Frederick C. Kelley, from Letterman Gen. Hospital, Pres. of S. F., Calif., May 25, to Philippines. (Jan. 25).

Maj. Francis M. Flitts, MC, and Maj. Richard H. Eanes, MC, are detailed as medical examiners and witnesses before Army retiring board to meet at hq. 1st C. A., Boston, Mass. (Jan. 25).

#### Medical Administrative Corps

Capt. Robert S. McKenzie, from Army and Navy Gen. Hospital, Hot Springs National Park, Ark., Apr. 14, to Carlisle Bks., Pa. (Jan. 22).

### FINANCE DEPARTMENT

MAJ. GEN. FREDERICK W. COLEMAN, C. of S.

1st Lt. Joseph Harris, from Governors Island, N. Y., to Ft. Riley, Kans., Feb. 28, as finance officer, relieving 1st Lt. James R. Maness, FD. (Jan. 24).

### CORPS OF ENGINEERS

MAJ. GEN. EDWARD M. MARKHAM, C. of S.

1st Lt. David M. Dunne, Jr., from Ft. Lewis, Wash., Mar. 1, to Seattle, Wash. (Jan. 22).

1st Lt. Lester F. Rhodes, from Pa. State College, State College, Pa., to Pittsburgh, Pa. as asst. to district engr. (Jan. 23).

### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

MAJ. GEN. SAMUEL HOF, C. of S.

2nd Lt. J. H. Hinrichs, placed on duty requiring him to participate regularly and frequently in aerial flights for purpose of examination. (Please turn to Page 437)

## NAVY ORDERS

Jan. 18, 1934

Comdr. George B. Ashe, det. USS Texas; to Instr. Nav. War College, Newport, R. I.

Comdr. Holbrook Gibson, det. USS Richmond in June; to Bu. Nav., Navy Dept.

Comdr. Robert C. Giffen, det. command USS Neches in June; to Nav. Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Comdr. Howard F. Kingman, addl. duty as aide at the White House, Wash., D. C.

Comdr. Howard B. Mcclary, det. USS Oklahoma; to Instr. Nav. War College, Newport, R. I.

Comdr. Charles E. Reordan, det. USS Mississippi about June 1; to Instr. Nav. War College, Newport, R. I.

Lt. Comdr. Carroll W. Hamill, det. USS Nevada about June 1; to Instr. Nav. War College, Newport.

Lt. William B. Bailey, det. USS Pennsylvania about June 1; to duty P. G. School, Nav. Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Lt. Harry E. Morgan, det. USS Aaron Ward about June 1; to Nav. Trng. Sta., Norfolk, Va.

Lt. Edwin V. Raines, det. USS Oklahoma about June 1; to Instr. Nav. War College, Newport.

Lt. Karl A. Thleme, det. USS Tennessee about June 1; to Instr. Nav. War College.

Lt. (jg) John A. Bole, Jr., ora. by C. in C. Asiatic modified. To USS R-10.

Lt. (jg) John L. DeTar, det. USS R-14 about Feb. 1; to Diving School, Navy Yard, Wash., D. C.

Lt. (jg) Hugh B. McLean, det. U. of Calif., Berkeley, Calif.; to USS Saratoga.

Lt. Comdr. Robert B. Team (MC), det. New York Postgraduate Med. School, New York, N. Y., about Feb. 1; to Nav. Trng. Sta., Norfolk, Va.

Lt. George L. Thomas (SC), det. USS Nevada in March; to Navy Yard, Pearl Harbor, T. H.

Lt. (jg) Louie L. Lindenmayer (SC), det. Navy Yard, Mare Island, Calif.; to USS Nevada.

Ch. Mach. Louis D. Bailey, det. USS Pennsylvania in June; to Nav. Trng. Sta., Newport, R. I.

Ch. Mach. Walter H. England, det. USS Wyoming; to Rec. Sta., Phila., Pa.

Jan. 19, 1934

Lt. Comdr. Robert E. Davenport, det. USS Detroit about June 1; to Norfolk Navy Yard, Portsmouth, Va.

Lt. Comdr. William H. Ferguson, det. USS Pennsylvania about June 1; to Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta, Ga.

Lt. John E. Beck, addl. duty Nav. Air Sta., Seattle, Wash., in connection USS Astoria aviation detachment.

Lt. Charles C. Comp, det. USS Arizona about June 1; to Instr. Nav. War College, Newport, R. I.

Lt. Thomas J. Ryan, Jr., det. USS Arizona about June 1; to Instr. Nav. War College, Newport.

Lt. Comdr. Francis D. Gibbs (MC), granted sick leave three months; wait orders at Washington, D. C.

Lt. John J. Carroll (SC), on disch. trmt. Nav. Hosp., Annapolis, Md.; to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. William F. Jones (SC), det. Nav. Air Sta., Seattle, Wash., about March 15; to USS Pennsylvania.

Lt. Comdr. Henry R. Oster (CC), det. Nav. Air Sta., Norfolk, Va., in Jan.; to USS Lexington.

Ch. Mach. Edward J. Sherry, det. Nav. Academy, Annapolis, Md., in March; to USS Chaumont. Ora. Jan. 10 revoked.

Ch. Pay Clk. Matthew C. Ryan, det. Nav. Hosp., Mare Island, Calif., in March; to USS Colorado.

Jan. 20, 1934

Capt. Hilary H. Royall, det. Nav. Exam. Board, Navy Dept. on Feb. 1; to home, relieved all active duty.

Comdr. Francis S. Craven, det. USS Indianapolis about June 1; to duty as Mbr., Nav. Mission to Brazil, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Lt. Comdr. Chester L. Nichols, det. USS Arctic about June 1; to Nav. Trng. Sta., Norfolk, Va.

Lt. Comdr. Stephen E. Haddon, det. Nav. Air Sta., Norfolk, Va., in Feb.; to Asiatic Station.

Lt. Joseph A. Clark, det. Nav. War College, Newport, R. I., to Rec. Sta., Boston, Mass.

Lt. Woodson V. Michaux, det. USS Holland about June 1; to command USS Eagle 11.

Lt. (jg) William Leslie Wright, ora. Jan. 4 revoked. Continue temp. duty USS Tillman.

Lt. Comdr. Louis E. FitzSimons (MC), det. USS Vestal in April; to Nav. Trng. Sta., San Diego, Calif.

Lt. (jg) Alfred W. Eyer (MC), det. USS California in April; to Nav. Hosp., San

Diego, Calif.

Lt. (jg) Francis G. Gleason (MC), on disch. trmt. FitzSimons Gen. Hosp., Denver, Colo.; to home, relieved all active duty.

Mach. Lynn V. Childs, to duty Subm. Base, Coco Solo, C. Z.

Mach. Milford E. Lusk, on disch. trmt. FitzSimons Gen. Hosp., Denver, Colo.; to home, relieved all active duty.

Asiatic Despatch Orders Jan. 15, 1934

Lt. Comdr. Harold F. Ely, ora. modl. To duty as OR. in Chge., Nav. Retg. Sta., Troy, N. Y.

Lt. Forrest H. Wells, det. USS Fulton; to Norfolk Navy Yard, Portsmouth, Va.

Lt. Francis J. Firth, det. Navy Yard, Cavite; to Navy Yard, Phila., Pa.

Lt. Frederick S. Steinhauer, det. USS Canopus; to 12th Nav. Dist.

Lt. (jg) Arthur F. Anders, det. USS Minadano; to 12th Nav. Dist.

Lt. (jg) Kenneth A. Knowles, det. USS Paul Jones; to Rec. Ship at New York, N. Y.

Lt. (jg) Robert W. Wood, det. USS Smith Thompson; to 12th Nav. Dist.

Lt. (jg) Roy S. Benson, det. USS Smith Thompson; to Rec. Ship at New York, N. Y.

Lt. (jg) Milton G. Johnson, det. USS Whipple; to 12th Nav. Dist.

Lt. (jg) Floyd C. Camp, det. USS John D. Ford; to 12th Nav. Dist.

Lt. (jg) Ross R. Kellerman, det. USS Parrott; to 12th Nav. Dist.

Lt. (jg) Douglas H. Fox, det. USS Pope; to USS Eagle 32.

Lt. (jg) Kenton E. Price, det. USS Pope; to 12th Nav. Dist.

Lt. (jg) William E. Kaitner, det. USS Pillsbury; to 12th Nav. Dist.

Lt. (jg) Idris B. Monahan, det. USS Canopus; to 12th Nav. Dist.

Ch. Boon. Milo Hazard, det. 10th Nav. Dist.; to 12th Nav. Dist.

Jan. 22, 1934

Capt. Donald C. Bingham, det. Budget Office, Navy Dept., about Feb. 14; to command USS Maryland.

Capt. Lewis B. Porterfield, det. command USS Maryland about March 1; to duty as Chief of Staff, 12th Nav. Dist.

Comdr. Newton H. White, Jr., det. command USS Wright; to Nav. Operations, Navy Dept.

Lt. Comdr. Henry Y. McDowd, det. as Capt. of Yard, Nav. Sta., Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, about Feb. 15; to Nav. Trng. Sta., Newport.

Lt. Roger E. Nelson, det. USS California in April; to ROTC Unit, U. of Calif., Berkeley.

Lt. (jg) Nicholas Luckner, Jr., det. USS S-11; to USS S-48.

Lt. (jg) Robert G. Norman, det. 3rd Nav. Dist.; to command USS Eagle 55.

Lt. (jg) Charles H. Quinn, det. Rec. Sta., Puget Sound, Wash., in Feb.; to c. f. o. USS Astoria aviation detachment and on board when commissioned.

Lt. (jg) Joe Taylor, det. Rec. Sta., Puget Sound, Wash., in Feb.; to c. f. o. USS Astoria aviation detachment and on board when commissioned.

Comdr. Jasper V. Howard (MC), det. USS Melville in April; to Nav. Hosp., Puget Sound, Wash.

Comdr. Harry E. Jenkins (MC), det. USS Colorado in April; to Marine Corps Base, San Diego.

Comdr. Walter A. Vogelsang (MC), det. USS Maryland in April; to Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif.

Lt. Comdr. William J. C. Agnew (MC), relieved addl. duty 7th Reg. of Marines; to addl. duty Fleet Marine Force, Quantico.

Lt. Comdr. Mortimer T. Clement (MC), det. Marine Corps Base, San Diego, Calif., about March 28; to USS Vestal.

Lt. Comdr. Martin L. Marquette (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., Puget Sound, Wash., about March 26; to USS Melville.

Lt. Comdr. Harry Shaw (MC), det. CCC, Wrightsville, Vermont; to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. Comdr. John G. Smith (MC), relieved temp. addl. duty 7th Reg. of Marines; to temp. addl. duty Fleet Marine Force.

Lt. (jg) Melville D. Dickinson, Jr. (MC), det. CCC, March Fld., Calif., about April 6; to resignation accepted effective April 6.

Lt. (jg) Ralph E. Fielding (MC), relieved addl. duty 7th Reg. of Marines; to addl. duty Fleet Marine Force, Quantico.

Lt. Charles H. Ritt (SC), det. USS Pennsylvania in April; to Bu. S. & A., Navy Dept.

Ch. Boon. Felix M. Kelley, ora. Dec. 5 revoked. Continue duty Navy Yard, Mare Island, Calif.

Ch. Pharm. Rodney J. Younkin, relieved addl. duty 7th Reg. of Marines; to addl. duty Fleet Marine Force, Quantico.

Ch. Pay Clk. George R. Heissel, det. Setg. Force in April; to Dest. Stores Office, San Diego, Calif.

(Please turn to Page 442)

## MARINE CORPS

Jan. 23, 1934

Col. Walter N. Hill, on reporting of his relief on or about March 5, det. MB, Navy Yard, Charleston, S. C. to MB, Quantico, Va.

Lt. Col. Arthur Racicot, ora. from MB, Navy Yard, Mare Island, Calif., to Asiatic Station, revoked.

Capt. Arthur D. Chailacomb, det. MB, Puget Sound Navy Yard, Bremerton, Wash., to MB, USS Texas, to report not later than Jan. 26.

Capt. Louis R. Jones, on the reporting of his relief det. MD, USS Texas, to MCB, NOB, San Diego, Calif. for duty with the Fifth Batt. (reinforced), Fleet Marine Force.

Capt. William J. Mosher, relieved from temporary duty with the CCC and ordered to return to duty at MB, Quantico, Va.

Capt. Hy H. Phipps, detail as an Assistant Quartermaster revoked.

Capt. Austin G. Rome, relieved from temporary duty with the CCC and will continue treatment at the Naval Hospital, Newport, R. I.

Jan. 25, 1934

Maj. James L. Underhill, ora. to USS New York revoked. On reporting of his relief det. MD, NP, Navy Yard, Mare Island, Calif., to duty as Division Marine Officer, Division Three, Battleships, Battle Force, USS Arizona.

Capt. Thomas B. Gale, det. MB, Quantico, Va., to MB, Navy Yard, New York, N. Y., Authorized to delay one month enroute.

1st Lt. Lionel C. Goudeau, det. Fourth Reg., Shanghai, China, to MD, Al., Peiping, China.

2nd Lt. Saville T. Clark, det. Fourth Reg., Shanghai, China to MB, Navy Yard, Cavite, P. I.

2nd Lt. Hector de Zayas, transferred with Marine Detachment from USS Overton to USS Babbitt.

2nd Lt. Billy W. King, det. MB, Navy Yard, Cavite, P. I., to Fourth Reg., Shanghai, China.

2nd Lt. Clifton R. Moss, det. MB, NS, Olongapo, P. I., to Fourth Reg., Shanghai, China.

2nd Lt. Donovan D. Sult, det. Fourth Reg., Shanghai, China to MB, NS, Olongapo, P. I.

Chf Pay Clk. Guy B. Smith, ora. to MD, Navy Yard, Cavite, P. I. modified to Fourth Reg., Shanghai, China.

Pay Clk. Thea A. Smith, det. Fourth Reg., Shanghai, China to MB, Navy Yard, Cavite, P. I.

The following named officers detached Fourth Reg., Shanghai, China, to Dept. of the Pacific:

Lt. Col. William C. Powers, Capt. Nathan E. Landon, 1st Lt. Samuel S. Ballentine, 1st Lt. Jesse S. Cook, Jr., 1st Lt. Earl S. Piper.

The following named officers assigned to duty with the Fourth Reg., Shanghai, China:

Maj. David L. S. Brewster, 1st Lt. Earl H. Phillips, 1st Lt. Matthew C. Horner.

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## SERVICE NEWS AND GOSSIP

**The Pay Cut**—The view is being expressed rather freely in informed Washington circles that not only will the Senate reduce or abolish the pay cut but that its stand will be agreed to by the Senate and that the President will approve the measure when it is passed. The House members, it is said, are eager for a roll call vote so that they may go individually on record in the matter of pay. Representatives Woodrum, of Virginia, Boylan of New York, and Wigglesworth of Massachusetts, the members of the subcommittee that drafted the House amendment and who will be the House conferees on the bill are said to be ready to accept a Senate amendment on the subject.

The open letter of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL to the Senate, printed in the Journal last week, which presented the situation among the officers and enlisted men regarding the pay cut and the freeze and petitioned that body to correct it, was presented to the Senate on Monday by the presiding officer who referred it to the Appropriations committee.

Representative Ayres, chairman of the House subcommittee on Naval appropriations, during the course of the discussion of that bill this week on the floor of the House pointed out that "The pay of enlisted men was cut 15 percent this year. Previously they had been exempted. Then, according to their rating, normally they received a cash gratuity of either \$50 or \$25 for each year of their last expiring enlistment. That has been taken away. In addition, under the pay law they received an increase of five percent of their base pay for each four years, but not to exceed a total of 25 percent. That has been frozen as of June 30, 1932. I have never been in sympathy with economizing at the expense of the enlisted personnel; certainly not of those in the lower pay brackets. I think that course was and is a very great mistake."

**Navy Medical Officers On CCC Duty**—President Roosevelt signed an executive order this week authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to withdraw as needed for naval service the medical officers who are assigned to duty with the Civilian Conservation Corps. Following the issuance of the order, the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery submitted to the Bureau of Navigation a list of 58 doctors to be ordered to naval duties. One commander, four lieutenant commanders, 13 lieutenants and 40 lieutenants, junior grade, make up the list which was not made public. The officers selected were chosen largely on a basis of their proximity to the station where needed it was stated. Additional officers will be called back to naval assignments in the near future, it is expected.

The action came on the heels of a movement of the House Committee on Appropriations contemplating the furlough of 64 naval medical officers. As outlined in the report of the committee on the 1935 Navy appropriation bill, published elsewhere in this issue, the bill provides funds for the payment of full pay from Navy funds of all but 64 of the medical officers formerly paid by the Veterans Administration. The committee, stating that this number of doctors are not needed by the Navy, allowed only sufficient money for carrying these officers on half pay furlough. Officials of the Navy Department, however, state that these officers can probably be taken care of. The Civilian Conservation Corps will be continued until April 1935 anyway, if not longer, and the officers can be continued on this duty if necessary during most of the fiscal year 1935. Also there is some prospect of naval hospitals being again called upon to treat Veterans, due to relaxation of regulations as hospitalization. Large numbers of veterans are expected to take advantage of the new regulation, allowing destitute ex-service men to get free hospitalization, and if the number is large enough, the Veterans Administration may call upon the Navy for aid, as in the past.

**Oppose Navy Selection**—Congressional opposition to the Navy's selection system, which has flared up from time to time in the past, appears likely to be heard again during this Congress. Several members of Congress are desirous of seeing some change in the promotion system of the naval service and are contemplating taking action in the matter.

One of the opponents of selection is Representative Morgan Sanders, Democrat

of Texas. He has said the following as to the system:

"Inquiry of and conversation with a considerable number of the senior officers of the Navy who are immediately affected by the system convince one that the method of promotion by selection as conducted in the Navy has had a most serious effect upon the contentment and efficiency of the commissioned personnel. It has practically destroyed the old feeling of loyal comradeship. Officers are in a constant state of unrest, uneasiness, and uncertainty. It has been demonstrated that no matter how loyal, conscientious, and efficient an officer may be, as shown by his record and the general service opinion, he is not sure of his promotion. On the contrary, an officer who is shown by his record and is known in the service at large as being relatively incompetent may be selected for promotion even to the highest grade. As a result, conditions have reached the point where many an officer considers beforehand any action he may take, not in the old light of 'Is my contemplated action right and to the best interest of the Navy?' But in the new light of 'What effect will my contemplated action have upon my chances for selection?' It is realized that to have a good chance for promotion, a captain must have had an important, spectacular command. As there is a scarcity of these commands, it behooves each captain to secure one for himself, and if, by 'catering' to some admiral, he can secure it, even by 'cutting the throats' of classmates and brother officers, why that is the lookout of the classmates and brother officers. He is forced by the system to serve his own interest—a policy of 'save yourself and the devil take the hindmost.' Each year when the recommendations of the selection board are made public it is the main topic of discussion in the Navy, for days. The board in its recommendations are, many times, adversely and bitterly criticized, and when even an officer like Reginald Belknap, Mark Bristol, Mustin, or Buchanan is passed over the news is greeted with derision and expressions of contempt for the method of selecting and of the selection board. Promotion by selection has largely destroyed the feeling of trust and confidence that the other officers of the Navy should be able to repose in the officers of the highest grade."

**New Submarine Class**—A class in submarine training for about thirty naval officers will be convened at the Submarine Base, New London, Conn., on July 5, 1934, the Bureau of Navigation announces. The orders of those selected will provide for the transportation of dependents to New London from present stations. The duration of the course will be approximately six months, and successful graduates will be assigned duty aboard submarines.

Candidates should submit applications in accordance with Part E, Section 3, Bureau of Navigation Manual, so as to arrive in the Bureau of Navigation not later than March 15, 1934. Despatch may be substituted for letter when necessary. Applications must be accompanied by medical officer's indorsement as to the candidate's physical fitness for submarine duty. All applications, whether or not approved, and whether or not the applicant is physically qualified, will be forwarded promptly. The commanding officer will include in his forwarding indorsement, the statement of his opinion as to the applicant's fitness for assignment to submarine duty, and, if an ensign, whether or not he is qualified as officer-of-the-deck, underway. Candidates who have submitted requests prior to this letter need not resubmit same, provided their requests contained an indorsement by medical officer relative to physical fitness.

"In making the forwarding indorsement it should be considered that duty on submarines can be satisfactorily performed only by officers of ability," a Bureau circular letter declares. "The safeguarding of ship and crew in submarine duty in peace time demands an alertness differing little from that required in time of war, and commanding officers of applicants' ships should report favorably only if they feel that the candidate can be fully trusted as officer-of-the-deck, underway."

Officers on first sea cruise, of and senior to the Naval Academy class of 1932, are eligible for the July class. Those who are eligible are reminded that they will have opportunity for submarine command at an earlier age than on any other combatant type, and that submarines offer excellent training, not only for command, but for many lines of technical duty.

**To Honor General Liggett**—An excellent portrait of Lt. Gen. Hunter Liggett, USA-Ret., has been sent to the United States Military Academy at West Point, N. Y., where it will be hung. The painting is the work of Lt. Col. Joseph O. Mauborgne, SC, USA, Chief Signal Officer of the Ninth Corps Area, who is one of the country's outstanding portrait artists. The work depicts the famous general as he was in 1919. Those who knew him will appreciate the accurate likeness, while those whose knowledge is only by reputation will be inspired by the character and force shown in the portrait.

**Pay Stoppages to Discharged Enlisted Men**—The Comptroller General ruled this week that under the act of May 22, 1928, 45 Stat. 698, collection by disbursing officers from the current pay of enlisted men of the Army to liquidate amounts administratively ascertained to be due the United States is limited to two-thirds of the soldier's currently earned pay, the uncollected balance to be likewise reduced in subsequent months, but after discharge the act of 1928 has no bearing upon the final account for stating between the United States and the claimant.

"After discharge of an enlisted man, the percentage of the collections from currently earned pay is not for adjustment under the 1928 act; the soldier's claim is for adjustment and settlement by this office under section 236, Revised Statutes, as amended, said section not having been modified by the act of May 22, 1928," it was held.

**The Pershing Bust**—With the arrest of a man in Washington, this week, Federal authorities asserted that they have evidence that scores of prominent men throughout the country had been losers in a "racket" that played upon the national admiration for Gen. John J. Pershing.

Authorities assert that the prisoner was engaged to raise money for the purpose of the bust of General Pershing executed by Moses W. Dykora. In raising this money, they assert, he had elaborate stationery printed with the heading "John J. Pershing Portrait-Bust committee, General George O. Squier, chairman." General Squier claims that he had not authorized the printing of such stationery or for the signature of his name to the letters used. Furthermore, he told authorities that the prisoner had opened an account in a Washington bank with the restriction that only he could draw checks.

**Mechanizing the Cavalry**—The need for more modern equipment with which to carry forward the experimentation work in the mechanizing of the Cavalry was pointed out by Maj. Gen. Guy V. Henry in his annual report as Chief of Cavalry. "Limited progress," General Henry said, "in the tactics and technique of mechanization and antimechanization is being made in the First Cavalry (Mechanized) at Ft. Knox, Ky.; the Cavalry School at Ft. Riley, Kans., and the First Cavalry Division, Ft. Bliss, Tex. Much has been learned along these lines, but complete results can not be expected with makeshift equipment. Complete modern equipment is needed."

"It may be stated that Cavalry training is in an interesting period of development, that considerable improvement has been made in Cavalry mobility, and that when the equipment armament and communications necessary are furnished

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the Cavalry arm will be well trained and equipped to perform its prescribed role in modern war.

"The First Cavalry (Mechanized) is far from being properly equipped. Its complement of armored cars has just recently been completed. It has only 4 out of 32 personnel carriers. Intensive effort has been put forth in the development of pilot models of these two classes of vehicles, but the money for the procurement of the necessary numbers is not available. Until complete equipment is received for this regiment, correct principles of tactical employment cannot be arrived at, nor proven.

"Troop A, of the 1st armored squadron, 1st Cavalry Division, is badly in need of a complete new group of armored vehicles to replace the old and worn out experimental boiler plate types.

"There is now being tested a light, partially armored and armed vehicle called a scout car. Each horse regiment should have a few such vehicles to serve a variety of purposes, as: For distant reconnaissance, utility command car, provide rapid transportation of demolitions or reserve ammunition or fire power, to transport quickly supplies and ammunition to distant security groups. A few such vehicles in each regiment will save dispersion and augment the capabilities of horse cavalry enabling it to operate more rapidly, effectively and with a greater freedom and security."

### General Coleman's Testimony (Continued from First Page)

House Committee felt that it was providing, as near as possible, exact justice to all concerned, but it is also perfectly clear to me that they could not have had the full facts in the matter before them for consideration, because the amendment contained in the House Bill will produce exactly the opposite result from that which the House Report stated was intended to be accomplished.

4. In 1922 the Congress enacted the Joint Pay Act. By this Act, as stated in the House Committee report on the pending bill, it "placed all six services practically on an equal footing with respect to rates of pay and allowances." This practical equality was accomplished in the Joint Pay Act solely through the plan that increased pay for increased responsibility shall come through either promotion or pay-period advancement. Prior to that Act increase in pay had come from promotion and longevity, i. e., length of service. But due to the different systems of promotion in the six services, with their varying rates of promotion, it was not possible to obtain equality with a pay schedule limited to increases on promotion. Congress, therefore, divided the old plan, increase on promotion, into two parts, viz., increase on promotion, and increase on pay-period advancement, fixing the six pay periods a little behind a normal flow of promotion so as to insure the increase when the lag in the promotion rate became too great. In short, Congress provided that for pay purposes pay-period advancement should be synonymous with promotion. In no other way could equality among the services be attained. In no other way can that equality now be maintained. When either promotion or pay-period advancement is frozen the equality is eliminated.

5. The House Committee amendment as now contained in the bill before you changes this fundamental basis so as to make promotion in rank the controlling feature for pay increase. This basis was discarded by Congress as unjust and inequitable in 1922, and it is unjust and inequitable today. The adoption of it will simply swamp and ruin the morale of that large number of officers of the Army of long and faithful service whose promotion has been, and is being, unduly delayed.

6. The great bulk of the officers of the Army who will be affected by this amendment are the ones least able to stand the burden. They are for the most part those officers of the junior grades who came into the Army during and immediately subsequent to the World War. Many of these officers are receiving, and, should the proposed amendment in the House Bill be adopted, will continue to receive, a reduction in their compensation as much as from 30% to 50% of the amount they are entitled to receive under existing pay legislation; while those of us with long service receiving the maximum pay of our grades are unaffected other than by the loss of the 15% for this year, and the 10% for next year, as contained in the economy legislation. I cannot and will not believe for a moment that the Congress, with the facts I am presenting to you here, will knowingly tolerate such flagrant injustices to a large portion of its military personnel, and that in justice to all concerned it will accept the recom-

mendation of the President as contained in his Budget and include all of the six uniformed services.

7. To give you specific figures to show the grave injustice which will result from the adoption of the amendment as contained in the present House Bill before you, my records indicate 1,125 officers will receive an increase in pay due to promotion, and 503 officers who will receive their promotion will receive no increase in pay. The amendment will also hold down to their present pay 3,501 officers who are not promoted although they have the same length of service, and in many cases more service than those who are promoted.

8. Of the 4,004 officers (practically one-third of the officers of the Army) who will suffer under this House amendment, 3,325 of them are in the three lower grades, and the ones who are least able to stand the loss, which is, as stated above, in many cases as much as 50% of the compensation they are entitled to receive.

9. In this connection I would like to point out to you that the junior officers of the Army are today when paid their full pay and allowances under the existing pay law, less the 15% deducted from the compensation of all Federal employees, receiving less pay and allowances than officers of the same grade and length of service received twenty-six years ago under the old Pay Act of 1908. The pay freeze still further reduces their compensation below the 1908 standard. This is unfair, discriminatory and unjust. These young officers are suffering financially—their morale is seriously affected. I want the Committee to understand this situation and I know it will be corrected.

10. I have with me a statement (which he distributed) of several concrete cases illustrative of the injustice of the proposed amendment on officers of the Army. These cases are not selected nor are they unusual, but present the true picture of the plight of hundreds of officers in the six services. Such a picture cannot fail to convince you, I am sure, that the House amendment, although intended to be fair and equitable to all concerned, wholly fails to accomplish that end and in fact has precisely the contrary effect. One feature of this matter that is often overlooked is the lag of pay-period advancement behind promotion. On this point the Joint Pay Committee said with reference to the pay-period advancement:

"It protects the Government in the case of abnormally rapid promotion and the individual in the case of abnormally slow promotion."

It is the latter group now submerged under the promotion "hump" concerning which Congress in recent years has been seeking a remedy, that will suffer. Denied the promotion of their more fortunate comrades, they are now denied the protection in such cases which Congress had given them.

11. The result of such an amendment as I propose will be that all personnel of the six uniformed services will be placed on exactly the same footing with reference to compensation received not only amongst themselves but with those civilian employees of the Federal Government, who likewise suffer a loss of longevity increases. This is what the House Committee evidently intended to accomplish.

12. The War Department is unalterably opposed to the pay freeze as being discriminatory in character, the burden of which is carried entirely by a few. Moreover, the President in his Budget Message, realizing the injustice of the pay freeze, recommended its entire elimination for the Army, Navy and Marine Corps. In his second message on the subject he pointed out that all six services should be included, which, of course, is correct. As I understand the President's second message, he modified his first recommendation only to the extent of leaving the 5% triennial increase, longevity pay, frozen, but removing the pay freeze from increases due to promotion and pay-period advancement.

13. There seems to be an impression that the savings that are accomplished by the pay freeze is a sum of great magnitude. But this impression is entirely wrong. On page 10 of the report of the House Committee on the pending Independent Offices Appropriation Bill, the total savings are set forth as follows:

"The establishments affected and the amounts that it would be necessary to appropriate to remove the suspension as to all on the basis of 90 per cent of the amounts normally payable, according to figures supplied by the Bureau of the Budget, are as follows:

Department of Commerce	\$40,650
Department of Justice	5,000
Department of Labor	127,200
Navy Department:	
Naval service	2,673,333
Marine corps	290,130
Post Office Department	1,028,565
State Department	46,530
Treasury Department	518,886
War Department	4,234,835
Municipal government, District of Columbia	288,420

Total ..... \$9,202,618"

As compared to the 15% pay cut the savings on which amount to about \$190,000,000, the entire pay freeze is a mere trifle.

14. It will be seen that the six uniformed services stand more than \$7,300,000, or 80% of the entire \$9,202,618, showing a marked discrimination against the six services. Likewise the fact that less than \$2,000,000 is borne by the civilian employees, and this, as stated in the report, being borne by "certain specified groups of civilian employees in the Postal Service, Foreign Service of the State Department, immigration inspectors, clerks in the Customs Service, White House Police, Metropolitan Police, Park Police, District of Columbia firemen and school teachers and other school employees," shows just as marked a discrimination against these relatively small groups of civilian employees.

15. In short when the facts are known it clearly appears that the savings are comparatively trifling, and certainly insignificant as compared to the discriminatory injustices which result from its application. I am convinced that had Congress known the full facts this legislation would never have been enacted, and now that the facts are known I am satisfied it will not be continued.

	Pay Freeze Inequities		
	Pay Freeze	Pay Cut	Total
2nd Lt. (over 5 yrs. service) .....	20%	15%	44%
1st Lt. (over 10 yrs. service) .....	10%	15%	25%
Capt. (over 17 yrs. service) .....	19%	15%	34%
Maj. (over 23 years service) .....	12%	15%	27%
Lt. Col. (over 27 yrs. service) .....	07%	15%	22%
Col. ....	02%	15%	17%
Brig. Gen. ....	15%	15%	15%
Maj. Gen. ....	15%	15%	15%

1. The above figures under Pay Freeze are minimums. The percentages in the lower grades become greater as time progresses. In the upper grades they remain at zero.

2. The Pay Cut affects all alike while the Pay Freeze is extremely discriminatory against the lower grades, those least able to stand the cut. If the pay cut is reduced without eliminating the Pay Freeze this discrimination will be even worse.

### National Guard Notes

Company B, of the 1st Infantry, heads the Maryland National Guard Honor Roll for average enlisted attendance for December, 1933, it has been announced by Brig. Gen. Milton A. Reckord, The Adjutant General of Maryland. The Honor Roll follows:

	Percentage
Company B, 1st Infantry.....	100.00
Hdqrs. Co., 2nd Bn., 1st Infantry....	98.33
Service Co., 1st Infantry.....	95.96
Company K, 1st Infantry.....	95.53
Hdqrs. Co., 3rd Bn., 1st Infantry....	95.00
Hdqrs. Co., 1st Bn., 1st Infantry....	94.44
Hospital Company No. 113, 104th Med. Regt. ....	94.35
Company D, 1st Infantry.....	92.89
Company A, 1st Infantry.....	92.71
Hdqrs. Bn., C. T., 2nd Bn., 110th F. A. ....	91.50
Company E, 1st Infantry.....	90.63
104th Ob. Sq., 20th Div. Aviation....	90.33
Band Sec., Service Co., 5th Infantry	90.07
Company M, 5th Infantry.....	89.95
104th Photo Sec., 20th Div. Aviation	89.98
Service Sec., Service Co., 5th Infantry	88.78
Company A, 5th Infantry.....	88.33
Service Sec., Service Battery, 110th Field Artillery .....	88.07
Battery A, 110th Field Artillery.....	87.97
1st Separate Company, Infantry....	87.63
Company I, 5th Infantry.....	86.81
Collecting Co. No. 113, 104th Med. Regt. ....	86.74
Company I, 1st Infantry.....	86.06
Battery C, 110th Field Artillery....	85.71
Band Sec., Service Co., 104th Med. Regt. ....	85.71
Company D, 5th Infantry.....	85.57

Hartford, Conn.—The following field training dates for 1934 have been announced, (dates are inclusive):

Niantic, Conn.		
160th Infantry	July 1-15	
43rd Tank Company	July 1-15	
122d Cavalry	July 14-28	
102d Infantry	July 15-29	
118th Medical Regiment	July 20-Aug. 12	
State Staff (less Detachment)	July 20-Aug. 12	
Trumbull Field, Groton, Conn.		
43rd Division Aviation	July 21-Aug. 4	
Fort Terry, N. Y.		
242d Coast Artillery	July 20-Aug. 12	
Fort Adams, R. I.		
Hq. & Hq. Det., 43rd Div.	Aug. 12-26	
Special Troops, 43rd Div.	Aug. 12-26	
(less 43rd Tank Co.)		
Hq. & Hq. Co., 85th Brig.	Aug. 12-26	
Det. Hq., 68th F.A. Brig.	Aug. 12-26	
State Detachment	Aug. 12-26	
Fort Ethan Allen Artillery Range, Underhill, Vt.		
192d Field Artillery	Aug. 19-Sept. 2	

Detroit—The 106th Cavalry Officers Club, an organization to promote social activities among the officers of the Detroit Cavalry units, is being organized here.

Lt. Col. Harold T. Weber is president of the club; 1st Lt. Edward P. O'Connor, secretary, and Capt. Martin J. Schwanz, treasurer. They were elected at a meeting of the officers in the Cavalry Armory of the National Guard, 1141 Collingwood, Friday night.

Other charter members of the club are: Maj. Roy F. Bierwirth, Chaplain William A. Atkinson, Capt. Victor J. Gabarino, Frank J. Wise and Henry C. Leszczynski; 1st Lts. Louis R. Pless, William D. Linn and Milford F. Hicks, and 2nd Lts. Cass J. Kershaw and C. Earl Bryan.

Award of trophies for competition and excellence in marksmanship by New Jersey units has been announced as follows:

Intra-State Matches—The Governor's Champion Marksman Match: Corporal John S. Edwards, Co. G, 113th Inf.; N. J. N. G. Regimental Team Match: 114th Inf. (first team), Columbia Trophy; 113th Inf. (first team) Russell Trophy; N. J. N. G. Company Team Match: Co. F, 114th Inf., Gillmore Trophy, Co. G, 113th Inf., Frazee Trophy, Troop B, 102nd Cav. (first team), Spencer Trophy; Pistol Team Match: 44th Div. N. J. N. G., Princeton Trophy; Inter-Divisional Pistol Team Match: 44th Div. N. J. N. G., Gillmore Trophy.

Excellence in Target Practice—National Trophy: Co. K, 114th Inf.; National Defense Trophies: Troop B, 102nd Cav., First, Co. K, 114th Inf., Second, Co. I, 114th Inf., Third; New Jersey Society of Sons of the Revolution Trophy: Co. K, 114th Inf.; Remington Centennial Trophy: Troop B, 102nd Cav., and The Libbey Trophy: Machine Gun Troop, 102nd Cav.



### Treaty Navy Program

(Continued from First Page)

in future years in keeping up the Navy. Besides authorizing the President to build the above mentioned tonnage, which would carry the United States to treaty strength, the measure authorizes him to replace all vessels, in the categories limited by treaty, when they become over age in future. This will permit the building of naval vessels by merely appropriating funds for their construction, making further authorization bills unnecessary.

Acting Secretary of the Navy Henry L. Roosevelt told the House naval committee Monday that he had recommended the treaty navy bill to the Bureau of Budget several weeks ago, and that his recommendation had been approved by the Director of Budget as being in accord with the President's financial program.

"The passage of the proposed legislation," Colonel Roosevelt said, "will lay the foundation for an orderly building program such as may be found consistent with the financial ability of the government. Without it, no program may even be projected. Whether or not there will be found funds available within the Budget each year for carrying out the Navy Department's proposed program, no one can predict. However, unless there is authority to proceed with the construction of these vessels and authority for making appropriations, the Navy Department cannot even request the Director of the Budget for funds. I cannot recommend too strongly the enactment of this legislation."

Secretary Roosevelt read to Committee a letter he had written to Chairman Vinson urging the adoption of the bill. The letter outlined the cost of the program.

"Having in mind a program of commencing the construction of the aircraft carrier during the fiscal year 1936, and the construction of twelve destroyers and six submarines each year, beginning in the fiscal year 1935," the letter stated, "the construction will involve the expenditure of about \$23,180,000 for the aircraft carrier, \$250,381,600 for the destroyers and \$106,767,650 for the submarines, a total of \$380,329,250. This contemplates an average expenditure of about \$65,000,000 per year until the program is completed."

The Acting Secretary corrected this latter figure, stating the Navy Department's five year program contemplated a yearly expenditure of \$76,000,000 rather than \$65,000,000. He also asked that the bill be amended to read that six cruisers previously authorized be built instead of five, as the sixth cruiser is not yet laid down though funds are carried for it in the 1935 appropriation bill.

Commenting on the cost of the program, Colonel Roosevelt revealed that it probably would run much higher than their estimates because of the effect of the NRA.

Acting Secretary Roosevelt later told newspapermen that the Navy Department is satisfied with the naval situation as it now exists. He said that the Department is satisfied with the Vinson bill, with its Budget for next year and with the present treaty ratios.

Admiral William H. Standley, USN, chief of operations, also stated that he believed the present treaty ratios were satisfactory, when he was questioned on this score before the House Naval Committee.

"I am heartily in favor of limitation of armament by agreement," he added, "It is a sound plan and the greatest move toward peace that has been made."

Asked by a member of that committee whether the United States' failure to build to treaty strength had endangered this country, Admiral Standley replied in no uncertain language, "I do not think there is any question, sir, but what, by not building up to treaty strength, we are endangering the safety of this country," he stated.

"I strongly recommend the enactment of this bill," Admiral Standley told the committee, "I regard it as being perhaps the most important naval legislation since the war. I feel sure that if

you gentlemen are instrumental in passing it you will have done a very constructive thing in the interest of National Defense."

Admiral Standley stated that while the bill provides that the President may undertake the construction of the vessels needed to build to treaty strength "prior to Dec. 31, 1934" the closing date of the London Treaty, or "as soon thereafter as he may deem it advisable," the Navy Department's plan contemplates a five year program. This would provide for laying down the last of the vessels of which we are now short, during the fiscal year 1939, to be completed in 1941, it was stated.

The first year of this five year program consists of construction now underway, including the 32 vessels allotted from PWA funds. The second year's program, Admiral Standley said, includes the one heavy cruiser and three light cruisers provided in the Navy appropriation bill passed by the House this week, and in addition contemplates twelve 1,500-ton destroyers, two 1,850-ton destroyers and six submarines to be authorized by the Vinson bill. It was indicated that if the Vinson bill is passed before the appropriation bill that funds will be inserted therein, but if not a supplementary appropriation will be sought.

Rear Adm. Emery S. Land, USN, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, informed the committee that the total cost of this second year's program would be about \$100,000,000, but that only about 15 to 25 million dollars of this would be spent in the fiscal year 1935.

There was considerable discussion during the hearings as to the prospects of building a flying-deck cruiser. Representative Britten brought the question up several times.

"I was quite impressed," Mr. Britten said, "with Admiral Moffett's testimony and the testimony of others who came before the committee recommending 10,000-ton cruisers that carried quite a considerable number of aircraft. Other members of the committee also were impressed. At least I judged that from the questions at the time. They were also impressed with the desirability of at least going ahead with an experimental cruiser or two that carried aircraft. Now it would appear that with dear old Admiral Billy Moffett out of the picture, the Navy Department is kissing all of his ideas goodbye, and we are going back to the kind of a cruiser that Great Britain wanted us to build, a six-inch gun cruiser."

"All I can say, Mr. Britten," Colonel Roosevelt replied, "is that the Navy Department and the General Board are giving that matter very serious consideration."

"Colonel, you know, of course, that there always has been in the Department itself this difference of opinion," Representative Britten said later, "There were those who wanted no airplanes. They did not even want airplane carriers. For years and years they were opposed to them, until they were forced upon them. Admiral Bristol came before this committee twenty years ago and recommended airplane carriers. He was laughed at. There is still in the Department a difference of opinion as to whether these ten thousand ton, six-inch gun cruisers should carry planes."

"I think the Committee ought to hear both sides of that question. The Committee should decide, not the Navy Department, because in the Navy Department you have too many cliques or 'clecks,' as they call them, who associate with each other for certain personal reasons."

Later, Representative Britten asked Admiral Standley and Admiral Land, "who it was that has been blocking the flying deck cruiser?"

Admiral Standley and Admiral Land insisted they did not know of anyone blocking the matter.

"There are many things," Admiral Standley added, "that have come up about it that make it doubtful if we can build it, and if we do build it, whether it will comply with the requirement of the treaty, whether it is worth while to spend fifteen or twenty mil-

lion dollars on that type of ship, when we are not certain that it will be of any particular value."

"The General Board and officers who were concerned with the tactical handling of the fleet," the Admiral continued, "preferred to put money into cruisers which we knew the use of, which we knew we needed, rather than an experimental type, generally speaking. I think that was possibly the reason why the General Board and the Secretary have not gone ahead faster with this flying deck cruiser."

"I have had the heavy destroyers, I have had the destroyers and the light forces and I must say I felt inclined to go deeply into this question of the flying deck cruiser. As a result of my experience in the fleet, when I came here I had a study made in war plans, not a study on designs but a strategic study as to the uses of these flying deck cruisers and their comparative advantage and disadvantage. That study is completed. It has now gone to the General Board for a further study of this question and we are going to push that to completion in order to determine the type. We will get an answer very soon as to the type that we are going to build with the remaining tonnage left under the treaty."

The two day consideration of the Vinson bill by the Naval Affairs Committee coincided with the opening debate on the annual Navy appropriation bill on the floor of the House. Representative William A. Ayres of Wichita, Kans., chairman of the House subcommittee on naval appropriations, spoke first, and predicted a treaty navy within a short time. He was followed by the ranking Democratic and Republican members of the Naval Affairs Committee, Chairman Vinson and Representative Fred Britten of Chicago, Ill., both of whom praised the "renaissance" of the American Navy.

While the Appropriations Committee added to the funds for "Increase of the Navy" to permit the laying down three additional 6-inch gun cruisers, and generally treated the naval estimates rather well, Representative Ayres' report to the House contained several statements which aroused comment in naval circles. He stated, "the committee action with respect to new ship construction will bring us current with treaty quotas" at one point in the report and later on explained this declaration with the following statement:

"While we may have a large proportion of destroyers technically over age, those operating with the fleet, including those in reduced commission and rotating reserve, are splendid ships and their effective useful life, in view of the care and attention they have had—certainly a large portion of them, will extend well beyond the arbitrary treaty life of 12 years for vessels of this class laid down before Jan. 1, 1921, as practically all of these destroyers were."

Both the committee report and Representative Ayres' speech, however, generally favored building to treaty strength and in his speech before the House he referred to the Navy as "approaching a proper balance in the international scales." Continuing, he said, "Of course, practically every destroyer we have today, not building, technically is over age, but I rather think provision soon will have been made for their replacement as well as other construction of a replacement character."

"Following the Washington conference, we immediately proceeded upon the theory of disarmament by example," Mr. Ayres stated in the course of his speech.

"Mr. Chairman, disarmament by example has proven a dismal failure. Despite the proof thereof which we had abundantly prior to the second conference held in London, from which ensued the so-called 'London Naval Treaty' concluded in April 1930, we continued to mark time, or relatively so, right down to the summer days last past."

"Despite the need for lighter tax burdens a nation can ill afford to gamble with its national defense. It is not prudent economy. It is not good statesmanship to neglect the Navy even when the international horizon is clear and

certainly not when storm clouds are brewing.

"I am not what is generally referred to as a big-navy man. I am for the smallest, best Navy we can possibly get along with, but my yardstick is the best Navy elsewhere maintained. I believe we can do much to control that mode of measurement. I believe that the peoples of the world overwhelmingly are in favor of limitation. For economy reasons alone, when we meet in another naval conference in 1936, I do not believe that the spokesman of any nation will have the temerity sincerely to propose a return to the old order."

"I sincerely hope and trust that out of that conference will come another treaty, equally as circumscribed as the London Treaty, but providing for decidedly less tonnage in the several categories, and if, perchance, capital ships as now defined are not to be completely eliminated, that such replacement units as may be agreed upon will be very materially reduced in tonnage and gun power. \* \* \*

"Under the leadership of President Roosevelt, we will sit at the next conference table with a full-treaty Navy, built and building. We may have some over-age tonnage in the destroyer category. We will have replacement for much of it under way. In my judgment, in no other way may we look to continued limitation or to a reduction within the existing limitations. \* \* \*

Representative Vinson opened his remarks on naval building with praise for Representative Ayres, declaring that he proposed "to give my support to his bill in all of its various phases."

"At the end of the World War the United States was about to become the dominant naval power of the world," he continued. "When the Washington Conference assembled in the fall of 1921 we possessed a naval force, built and building, which was stronger than that of any other power. \* \* \* As an altruistic contribution to world peace, we took the unprecedented course of surrendering voluntarily the naval supremacy which we then possessed."

"No other country made a contribution to the cause of disarmament which can even be mentioned in the same breath. Not only did we give up much more at that time than did any of the others, but in addition, in the following years we were very slow to build anything else, whereas each of the other great navies was built up very actively in the classes which had been left unlimited. Within the space of 10 years, Great Britain provided for 134 new combatant ships, Japan 130, France 104, and Italy 115. By contrast, the United States provided for but 34. This culminated in the 4 years of the Hoover administration during which not one new ship was authorized for the United States Navy. \* \* \*

"When President Roosevelt entered the White House our prospective shortage, on the date that the treaty is to expire, amounted to the staggering total of 135 ships. \* \* \*

"In the air our Navy has been a pioneer. Perhaps we have gone farther in that field than any other power. Certainly there is throughout the Navy a very thorough realization of the importance of fleet aviation. All concerned are determined to maintain and to develop this arm. Until now the great need has been for additional aircraft carriers. Under the Washington Treaty we are allowed 135,000 tons of carriers. We have completed two of 33,000 tons each and one experimental carrier of 11,500 tons which may be replaced at any time, and we are building three which will aggregate 53,800 tons. The first of these, the *Ranger*, which will be commissioned next spring, is the first carrier which we have designed originally for that purpose. The *Lexington* and *Saratoga* were converted from battle cruisers, and the *Langley* originally was a collier. Since carriers are such a new type, it would seem wise to delay using up our remaining tonnage in this category until the *Ranger* has been in commission for a time. It is important to test her thoroughly so as to be sure that we know (Continued on Next Page)



## Treaty Navy Program

(Continued from Preceding Page)

just what features should be incorporated in future designs.

"In destroyers our situation is vastly different. Indeed the United States is shockingly and dangerously deficient in this category. By treaty we are allowed 150,000 tons of them. A casual examination of the Navy list might lead one to think that our situation is satisfactory, for it now shows a total of 251 destroyers of 267,470 tons. The 'nigger in the woodpile' is that every last one of them will have become overage within the next few months, and their military usefulness is about at an end.

"The personnel of the Navy is not surpassed in excellence or in technical skill by any corresponding body of men in the world. Time after time, from the earliest days of the Republic this branch of the service has faced crises and emergencies with never an incident of which we should not be proud. It will be many a long day before the cities of southern California forget the quickness and resourcefulness and general competence with which the battle fleet brought order out of the chaos caused by last spring's earthquake at Long Beach. The Navy develops good citizens and it instills loyalty, devotion to duty, and energy in officers and men alike.

"The difficulty is that we have not enough of such men. In the attempt to reduce governmental expenditures, the number of enlisted men has gradually been reduced until now we have somewhat less than 70,000 instead of the number of 137,485 which is authorized by law. This has made it necessary to reduce the complements of ships below the danger point. Ships are being operated with crews that are entirely inadequate. The guns are not properly manned and the ships cannot steam at their maximum speed. Because of insufficient personnel, we are now operating some 30 destroyers with only 40 per cent of the proper complement, in what is called a rotating reserve. The larger ships in active commission, now have about 80 per cent of their assigned complements.

"Of course it is obvious that we cannot, in time of peace, maintain the Navy on a war footing. I feel strongly, however, in the present state of world affairs, that the ships of the active United States Fleet must have sufficient personnel to be ready to meet an emergency.

"I am advocating that the enlisted strength be brought up to 85,000 men, and that we have sufficient officers to man the ships in existence today.

Representative Britten spoke next. Extracts from his remarks follow:

"The casual reader of the Congressional Record tomorrow morning when he goes through that speech will wonder just why or how under the name of Heaven a country so enlightened as ours, a country so progressive as ours, a country so rich as ours, could allow itself to fall into such decay in its national defense through the past 15 or 20 years.

"In the first place, President Harding was completely deceived by Prime Minister Balfour, who came over here in 1921 for the first disarmament conference. The pacifists of the world were calling for disarmament. Well-intentioned people everywhere were calling for military disarmament. We had, as the gentleman from Georgia so properly said, the greatest, the strongest, the heaviest-hitting group of ships the world had ever known before and we were proceeding with their construction in an orderly manner. Well, the statesmen of England—and they are great statesmen; and the diplomats of France—and they are foxy and deceitful—devised what was called the Washington Disarmament Conference. President Harding and his group of statesmen swallowed the conference bait, hook line, and sinker—somebody says including the bobbin and pole. He must be a fisherman!

"President Coolidge followed President Harding. The French and British kept telling us to wait with our cruiser plans until the disarmament conference in Geneva had a chance to determine on cruiser tonnage. All the time they were building more cruisers, more submarines,

and more destroyers of the very latest type, built after the war and, of course, incorporating in their construction the lessons learned from the experience of the war while our poor old destroyers, a couple of hundred of them, had been built in any kind of a shipyard, in very short time, and under wartime conditions, not, of course, equal to the ordinary cruiser or destroyer which we could have built under different circumstances. Most of them were used in conveying troops and supplies to France. The disarmament preparatory conference, the disarmament conference, and various conferences have been going on between 9 and 11 years, never accomplishing anything but always handing out as bait to these misguided pacifists, men and women, that it would be foolish to spend money for warships now because that conference is going to take place next year in Geneva—always next year in Geneva. Finally Calvin Coolidge, who thought he was a great trader—and I think he was—a very great President, a very sincere man, and a man who was led by high ideals of disarmament and economy, believed what they said when they told him they would meet next year in Geneva and determine upon the proper limitation for cruisers, destroyers, and submarines. He was so convinced in the matter that he provided for no new construction whatever during that period.

"The Coolidge-Geneva Conference met and, like all of its predecessors, was a dismal failure. The President was sure he had been tricked by the European diplomats. He was bitter toward the entire outfit. He called our dear old friend Tom Butler, then chairman of the Navy Committee, down to the White House and he said: "Introduce a bill tomorrow morning to bring the Navy up to treaty strength." I do not know how many hundreds of millions of dollars that program was to cost. John Pugh over there can probably tell us. It ran about \$800,000,000. President Coolidge wanted the authorization passed at once, he was so miffed, so hurt by the deceit that was practiced upon him by these foreign powers; he was prepared to show the world that he meant business; and Butler introduced that bill.

"At the time Coolidge's enormous bill was presented the country was startled by the fabulous sum suggested for the construction of warships by this economical President. Nothing came of that bill because it was what might almost be termed a spite bill—and I do not mean that in any derogatory sense to President Coolidge, but his feelings were terribly hurt. . . .

"Then along came Mr. Hoover, completely mystified and deceived by these proposed conferences, each succeeding one sinking our Navy into further depths and utterly out of balance.

"I talked with Mr. Hoover one day before he took the oath of office. He sent for me, as he sent for other chairmen of important committees, in order to talk about matters affecting their particular jurisdiction in the House. I had the same ideas about the Navy then that I have now. The gentleman from Georgia and I have always been together on these bills, our desire being to build up this great right arm of the national defense to a point where it is commensurate with our Nation's position in world affairs. The gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Vinson) has always been for that and so have I.

"I talked with Mr. Hoover about construction. He said he had just talked with Ramsay MacDonald, the great labor leader of England, and that while he did not tell me so, the new President was of the opinion that Ramsay MacDonald was going to control the British Admiralty and that Mr. MacDonald, being of a pacifist trend himself and being an economist, would certainly see that the British Admiralty recommend a reduction in ships and in expenditures for the Navy. I said: "Mr. President, I do not believe that will transpire. I am satisfied that as in the past the British Admiralty will still control the British nation, at least insofar as building warships is concerned, because they know more about its importance than Ramsay MacDonald does." He said, "Congress-

man, you do not know their new form of government."

"This is what led me to believe what I have just told the House. What transpired? When he became President, Mr. Hoover was so certain that Ramsay MacDonald and the rest of those Britishers would agree upon reduction of armament and would live up to their promises that he did not authorize a single new ship during his tenure of office. Franklin Roosevelt did more, as I said the other day, with the scratch of a pen for the American Navy and the national defense than has been done by all of the rest of them put together in the past 14 years. . . .

## Army Orders

(Continued from Page 433)

perimental development and testing of bombs or other aerial ordnance equipment and to observe the functioning of same in the air, Jan. 22, vice Capt. Frank F. Reed, OD. (Jan. 22).

1st Lt. Harold J. Conway, placed on duty requiring him to participate regularly and frequently in aerial flights during period Jan. 24 to Mar. 31, for the purpose of developing and testing new chemical apparatus, equipment, and installations in connection with Curtiss attack airplanes. (Jan. 24).

### CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE

MAJ. GEN. CLAUDE E. BRIGHAM, C. of CWS.

Capt. Chas. W. Walton, placed on duty requiring him to participate regularly and frequently in aerial flights during period Jan. 24 to March 31, for purpose of developing and testing new chemical apparatus, equipment, and installations in connection with Curtiss attack airplanes. (Jan. 24).

### SIGNAL CORPS

MAJ. GEN. IRVING J. CARR, CSO  
Capt. Fred P. Andrews, from Philippine Dept., to hg. 9th C. A., Pres. of S. F., Calif. (Jan. 23).

Capt. Evan D. Dameron, Jr., on leave in New York City, from assignment to New York City, to Governors Island, N. Y. (Jan. 23).

### CAVALRY

MAJ. GEN. GUY V. HENRY, C. of Cav.  
Col. Edward M. O'Leary, from Office, C. of S., Wash., D. C., to Newport, R. I., report July 1, to Naval War College as student in 1934-35 course. (Jan. 20).

### CHAPLAIN CORPS

CH. ALVA J. BRASTED, C. of Ch.  
Ch. Pierre H. Levesque, from Panama Canal Dept., assigned Governors Island, N. Y. (Jan. 23).

### FIELD ARTILLERY

MAJ. GEN. HARRY G. BISHOP, C. of FA  
Capt. Donald S. McConaughy, detailed in QMC, Feb. 1, from Pres. of Monterey, Calif., as asst. to qm. (Jan. 22).

Capt. Buhl Moore, from Madison Bks., N. Y., detailed Instructor, FA, Ga. NG, Savannah, Ga. (Jan. 23).

### COAST ARTILLERY CORPS

MAJ. GEN. JOHN W. GULICK, C. of CAC  
Capt. Delbert Ausmus, detailed OR, 2nd C. A. Schenectady, N. Y., on completion tour foreign service in Philippine Dept. (Jan. 19).  
2nd Lt. Merle R. Thompson, from Ft. Totten, N. Y., assigned Ft. Monroe, Va. (Jan. 20).

Maj. Richard F. Cox, from detail as member GSC, from office, C. of S., Wash., D. C., to Newport, R. I., report Naval War College as student in 1934-35 course. (Jan. 20).

1st Lt. James W. Mosteller, Jr., from Ft. Hamilton, N. Y., to Ft. Totten, N. Y. (Jan. 25).

### INFANTRY

MAJ. GEN. EDWARD CROFT, C. of Inf.  
Maj. Russell P. Hartle, detailed member GSC, assigned War Dept. Gen. Staff, July 1, from Naval War College, Newport, R. I., to Wash., D. C., report C. of S. (Jan. 19).

Capt. Chas. H. Calais, from Ft. Thomas, Ky., detailed Indianapolis high schools, Ind. (Jan. 19).

1st Lt. Martin C. Wise, Philippines, proceeded to home, Mar. 18, await retirement. (Jan. 19).  
1st Lt. Henry B. Margeason, from Plattsburg Bks., N. Y., assigned Ft. Ontario, N. Y. (Jan. 20).

Maj. Thomas J. Camp, from Office, C. of Inf., Wash., D. C., to Newport, R. I., report July 1, Naval War College as student, in 1934-35 course. (Jan. 20).

2nd Lt. Madison C. Schepps, from Philippine Dept., to Pres. of S. F., Calif. (Jan. 22).  
The following second lieutenants, Inf., from detail in AC, from Randolph Fld., Tex., assigned Inf. of 2nd Div., at station indicated: Cyrus A. Dolph, III, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; Stanley N. Lanning, Ft. F. E. Warren, Wyo. (Jan. 22).

2nd Lt. Clarence D. McGowan, detailed in QMC, Feb. 8, from Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., to Langley Fld., Va. (Jan. 22).

1st Lt. Jack E. Ryeroff, detailed in QMC, Feb. 5, from Ft. Douglas, Utah, to Ft. Lewis, Wash. (Jan. 22).

Maj. Francis M. Maddox, from detail as Instructor, Inf., Mass. NG, Boston, Mass., Feb. 23, assigned Ft. Williams, Me. (Jan. 23).

Capt. Robert C. Wright, from Pres. of S. F., Calif., assigned Ft. Adams, R. I. (Jan. 24).

Lt. Col. Joseph M. Cummins, from detail as member of GSC, from War Dept. Gen. St., from office, C. of S., Wash., D. C., May 15, assigned Infantry board, Ft. Benning, Ga. (Jan. 24).

### AIR CORPS

MAJ. GEN. BENJAMIN D. FOULLOIS, C. of AC

2nd Lt. Arthur F. Merewether, from Mitchell Fld., L. I., N. Y., detailed as student at Mass. Institute of Tech., Cambridge, Mass. (Jan. 20).

Maj. Leslie MacDill, from attachment to Bolling Fld., D. C., from further additional flying duty at that post, on relief from duty as student at Army War College, Wash., D. C. (Jan. 20).

2nd Lt. Richard E. Meyers, from detail in AC, from Randolph Fld., Tex., assigned 1st Cav. Div., Ft. Clark, Tex. (Jan. 24).

1st Lt. Oliver K. Robbins, from office, C. of AC, Wash., D. C., May 6, to Maxwell Fld., Montgomery, Ala. (Jan. 23).

Capt. John Y. York, Jr., from Procurement Planning Representative of AC, from N. Y. C., to office, Asst. Sec. of War, Wash., D. C. (Jan. 25).

### LEAVES

1st Lt. Clark C. Wiltman, CAC, three months on account of sickness, Jan. 19. (Jan. 19).

Maj. Earle J. McClung, DC, two months, 15 days, Feb. 8. (Jan. 20).

Capt. Bruce C. Hill, CE, three months, Feb. 3. (Jan. 23).

1st Lt. John S. Gullet, AC, two months, Feb. 12. (Jan. 23).

1st Lt. John M. McDonnell, AC, one month, 10 days, Feb. 12. (Jan. 23).

Ch. Perry O. Wilcox, USA, two months, 25 days, Feb. 5. (Jan. 23).

### WARRANT OFFICERS

W. O. Arthur Klopstock, from Governors Island, N. Y., to Panama Canal Dept. (Jan. 23).

The retirement of W. O. Alexander J. Pettit, from active service, Jan. 31, after more than thirty years' service, is announced. (Jan. 23).

W. O. Lyman Smock, from Ft. Riley, Kans., to Panama Canal Dept. (Jan. 23).

### ORDERS TO ENLISTED MEN

The following named enlisted men of the Medical Dept. will be sent to the Army Medical Center, Wash., D. C., for a course of instruction in roentgenology at the Army Medical School commencing Feb. 10, 1934, and upon completion thereof will return to their proper stations:

Sgt. Boyd A. Reichenbach, Edgewood Arsenal, Md.; Pvt. 1st cl. Thomas L. Parker, Madison Bks., N. Y.; Pvt. George W. Baer, Ft. Knox, Ky.; Pvt. Orin L. Goocher, Maxwell Fld., Ala.; Pvt. John B. Gott, Ft. Robinson, Nebr.; Pvt. Alexander Hoffman, Ft. Banks, Mass.; Pvt. Robert A. Holman, Ft. Williams, Me.; Pvt. George K. Nixon, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.; Pvt. Howell H. Steed, Ft. Monroe, Va. (Jan. 23).

### RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN

The following are placed on the retired list at the stations indicated Jan. 31:

1st Sgt. Bell Hays, CAC, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; Mr. Sgt. Marshall Loggins, QMC, Ft. Humphreys, Va.; Tech. Sgt. Domingo Garcia, QMC, San Juan, Puerto Rico; 1st Sgt. Richard L. Jarvis, Inf., Ft. Thomas, Ky.; Mr. Sgt. John F. Schaub, demt., Army rec. office, Seattle, Wash.; 1st Sgt. Bert L. Anderson, CAC, Ft. Monroe, Va.; 1st Sgt. Robert R. McCracken, Inf., Ft. F. E. Warren, Wyo.; Mr. Sgt. Joe Minella, demt., Army rec. station, Chicago, Ill.; Mr. Sgt. John Schmid, OD, Ft. Geo. G. Meade, Md.; Mr. Sgt. Henry Paquette, Cav., Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.; Mr. Sgt. Joseph Smith, Inf., Ft. Ontario, N. Y.; Mr. Sgt. Isaac J. Johnson, FA, Ft. Sill, Okla.; 1st Sgt. Horace Hahn, Inf., Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.

### BOARDS

An Army retiring board is appointed to meet at the headquarters, 2nd C. A., Governors Island, N. Y., at the call of the president thereof for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it. Detail for the board:

Members—Col. John R. B. Hannay, QMC; Col. Samuel J. Morris, MC; Col. John R. Kelly, Inf.; Col. Roy C. Kirtland, AC; Lt. Col. Edward T. B. Weldner, MC.  
Recorder—Col. Samuel G. Talbott, AGD, (Jan. 23).

An Army retiring board is appointed to meet at Headquarters, 1st C. A., Boston, Mass., from time to time, at the call of the president of the board for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it. Detail of the board:

Members—Brig. Gen. Alston Hamilton, USA; Col. Joseph F. Gohn, Inf.; Col. Will H. Point, QMC; Col. Paul L. Freeman, MC; Col. Walter C. Baker, CWS, and Maj. Joseph de R. Moreno, MC.

Recorder—1st Lt. J. Foxhall Sturman, Jr., FA. (Jan. 25).



## Personals

Secretary of War Dern left Jan. 24 by airplane for Ft. Bragg, N. C., where he will make an inspection. While in North Carolina he expects to visit friends in Winston-Salem.

Lt. William E. Phillips, USN-Ret., has been elected president of the Holy Name Society for the San Diego, Calif., district.

Adm. William S. Sims, USN-Ret., who attended the Pasadena Tournament of Roses, over which he presided as grand marshal, and Mrs. Sims have arrived in New York aboard the Santa Paula which came from the West Coast by way of the Panama Canal.

Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Albert J. Bowley entertained at dinner Jan. 17 at the Carlton Hotel, Washington, D. C., before leaving for the Orient. Their guests were Mrs. Bowley's sisters, Mrs. Alfred I. DuPont of Wilmington, Del., and Mrs. U. A. Baker, of Richmond, Va., Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Creed Cox, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Alfred T. Smith and Gen. Albert Cox of Raleigh, N. C.

The Chief of Cavalry, Maj. Gen. Guy V. Henry, was the guest of honor at the Exhibition Drill presented by the 3rd Cavalry and the 16th Field Artillery at Ft. Myer, Va., on Friday, Jan. 26.

Lt. Clifton T. Hunt, USA, and Mrs. Hunt, recently of Ft. Bliss, Texas, are at the Martinique for a short visit before reporting for their new station at Huntington, West Virginia.

## Weddings and Engagements

Mrs. Grace Porter, has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Elizabeth, to Ensign Nathaniel Minter Dial, USN, of Washington, D. C. The wedding will take place in March.

Military pomp and ceremony prevailed at the wedding Jan. 21, in the chapel

## SERVICE SOCIAL NEWS

of the Army War College, Washington, D. C., when Miss Mary Louise Watson, daughter of Capt. Joel Franklin Watson, USA, and Mrs. Watson, became the bride of Lt. Gordon Rogers, USA, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Rogers of Morrison, Tenn., Chaplain Ralph C. Delbert, USA, of Ft. Myer officiating.

The bride was escorted to the altar by her father.

Mrs. Julius Kahn, Jr., of California, daughter-in-law of Representative Florence P. Kahn, was the matron of honor.

Miss Barbara Truby, daughter of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Albert E. Truby, was the maid of honor.

Lt. Eugene L. Harrison, USA, a classmate of the bridegroom at the Military Academy, class of 1924, was the best man, and the ushers were Lt. Albert Watson, brother of the bride, and Lt. Alexander G. Stone, USA, both of Ft. Myer.

After the ceremony the men in the wedding formed an arch under which the bride and bridegroom walked when leaving the chapel to go to the Officers' Club at the college, where a brilliant reception, with dancing, was held.

Before leaving for a Southern wedding trip, Mrs. Rogers cut the wedding cake with her husband's sword.

Mrs. Charles S. Herbert of Johannesburg, South Africa, announces the engagement of her daughter, Catherine Patricia, to John Proctor Coolidge of Philadelphia and Carmel, Calif.

Miss Herbert is a daughter of the late S. C. H. Herbert and the granddaughter of the late Maj. Sidney George Herbert.

Mr. Coolidge is the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Hilton Coolidge of Carmel, the brother of Mrs. Garry Owen of Berkeley, Calif., and the nephew of Rear Adm. Thomas Tingey Craven, USN.

Miss Herbert is the niece of the late Mrs. Frederick Charles Roberts and is now visiting Mrs. Robert's daughter, Miss Sally Roberts of Berkeley, Calif.

Col. Julian R. Bernheim, of Tripler General Hospital, Honolulu T. H., has issued invitations for the wedding of his daughter, Mrs. Alice Bernheim Navratil, to Lt. Edmund C. R. Lasher, USA.

The ceremony will be performed in the Central Union Church of Honolulu at 4:30 o'clock the afternoon of Feb. 13. Dr. Horace H. Leavitt will officiate. A reception will follow in the home of the bride's father on Malama Way.

Mrs. Navratil has chosen as her maid of honor Miss Marie Williams, daughter of Maj. and Mrs. Silas Williams, of Ft. Armstrong.

Lieutenant Lasher will be attended by Mr. Piersig H. Helmuth as best man and the ushers will be Lt. William Bullock, Lt. Dexter M. Lowry, Lt. Bruce Easley, Lt. Aubrey E. Strode, Jr., Lt. Baylord Garland, Lt. Gerald E. Williams, Lt. Edwin Van Bibber and Lt. James S. Luchett.

Lieutenant Lasher is the son of Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Lasher, of Albion, N. Y. He was graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1929 and is now on duty with the Quartermaster Corps at Ft. Armstrong, T. H.

Mrs., Coe, wife of Maj. Gen. Frank W. Coe, USA-Ret., has announced the engagement of her daughter, Katherine Keith Donnellan, to Lt. William C. Coe, USA-Ret., son of General Coe. Miss Donnellan is the granddaughter of the late Brig. Gen. Sedgwick Pratt, USA.

The wedding, which will be in Washington, sometime in February, will be attended only by relatives and close friends of both families.

The marriage of Col. Joseph A. Marmon, Inf., USA, commanding the Sixteenth Infantry and post at Ft. Jay, Governors Island, N. Y., to Miss Pauline Frederick, took place at Scarsdale, N. Y., Sunday, Jan. 21.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Edward A. Boynton, pastor of the Scarsdale Congregational Church, in



MRS. MARION R. ESTES  
Daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Frank E. Shaw, USA, whose marriage to Mr. Estes took place at Duncan, Okla., December 25.

the clergyman's home. Col. Charles H. Bauer, MI-Res, was best man. The only others present were Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Jibb of Montclair, N. J.

The couple, accompanied by Colonel Bauer, received a traditional military welcome upon their return to Governors Island. Thirty officers of the regiment, headed by Lt. Col. J. D. Elliott, met them at the ferry slip. The regimental band played the bridal chorus from "Lohengrin" as Colonel Marmon and his bride left the ferry.

During a reception at the home Mrs. Marmon was welcomed to the post on behalf of the military colony by Colonel Elliott. Both the commander and his bride responded.

## Women's Organizations

Ft. Leavenworth, Kans.—The Ft. Leavenworth Chapter of the Daughters of the United Army holds a meeting on the second Tuesday of each month at the home of one of the members with three assisting hostesses. There have been four meetings this year with Mrs. Ralph Talbot entertaining at her home first, then Mrs. Frank Keller, Mrs. R. M. Blanchard and the fourth at the home of Mrs. D. H. Connolly. There is usually a short business meeting followed by tea. Mrs. Blanchard invited the Mothers of the Army daughters to her home when she entertained.

At Christmas the Chapter sponsored the making and filling of bags of toys and candy for children who would otherwise have no Christmas. They furnished the bags, filled and had them filled by friends. These bags were distributed by the Post Guild with their Christmas baskets of food.

The present Officers of the Chapter are Mrs. Ralph Talbot, President; Mrs. D. H. Connolly, 1st Vice President; Miss Ann Keller, 2nd Vice President and Miss Lottie M. Fuller, Secretary-Treasurer.

Washington, D. C.—The latest applicants elected to membership in the Society of the Daughters of the United States Army are Mrs. Verne D. Mudge of Ft. Leavenworth, wife of Lieutenant Mudge and daughter of Brig. Gen. W. C. Short; Mrs. Samuel D. Sturgis of Fort Leavenworth, wife of Captain Sturgis, daughter of Gen. Peter Murray, and granddaughter of Co. Horace Jewett; Miss Ann Keller of Ft. Leavenworth, daughter of Col. Frank Keller and granddaughter of Col. John Murphy, USA, Ret., Mrs. Edwin L. Sibert of Ft. Leavenworth, wife of Captain Sibert, daughter of Col. Edward C. Carey, and granddaughter of both Col. G. H. Palmer and Gen. A. B. Carey; Miss Ruth Hazlett of Ft. Leavenworth, daughter of

Maj. Harry F. Hazlett; Miss Harriet Huston of Fort Sill, daughter of Col. James Huston and granddaughter of Col. Joseph F. Huston; Mrs. Walter E. Kraus of Lawton, Oklahoma, wife of Lieutenant Kraus and daughter of Capt. Arthur W. Waldron; Mrs. Thomas W. Dunn of Lawton, wife of Lieutenant Dunn, daughter of Col. Alfred E. Kennington, and granddaughter of Capt. James Kennington; Mrs. Marion Estes of Tyler, Texas, stepdaughter of Capt. Frank E. Shaw; Mrs. Claude A. Billingsley of Ft. Sill, wife of Lieutenant Billingsley and daughter of Lt. Col. Thomas D. Osborne; Mrs. Robert I. Taylor of Ft. Sill, wife of Lieutenant Taylor and daughter of Col. Carl H. Muller; and Mrs. Oliver M. Barton of Ft. Sill, wife of Lieutenant Barton and daughter of Maj. Fred L. Lemmon.

Annapolis, Md.—The attractive home of Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Chester H. Lewis, at 19 Southgate Avenue, Annapolis, Md., was the scene of a delightful assembly, January 19, when Mrs. Lewis' sister, Miss Ruby R. Duval, entertained the William H. Murray Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, and a few additional guests in celebration of the 127th birthday anniversary of Gen. Robert E. Lee. Miss Duval was assisted in welcoming the guests by her mother and sister, Mrs. William Duval and Mrs. Lewis.

Maj. Gen. George S. Simonds, USA, Commandant of the Army War College, Washington, and Chaplain William N. Thomas, USN, of the Naval Academy, gave most interesting informal addresses on General Lee, ranking him as one of the greatest leaders in all history and as the ideal American gentleman.

Mrs. Daniel M. Garrison, President of the Chapter, introduced the speakers. Dr. James M. Magruder gave the invocation and benediction, and Mrs. James M. Magruder read two poems appropriate to the occasion.

At the conclusion of the program tea was served. Mrs. Daniel M. Garrison and Mrs. William A. Darden poured and among those assisting in the dining room were Mrs. James M. Magruder, Mrs. Robert L. Burwell, and Mrs. Wm. H. R. Evans.

The decorations for the occasion was especially attractive. United States flags and banners of the Confederacy were used and the color scheme was carried out with red and white snapdragons, stevia, and red candles.

## This Week—

(Continued from First Page)

a heart, Mr. Secretary. We need the additional mechanization, motorization, modernization and airplanes which the President approved.

I am looking any day now for the appointment of the three Chiefs of Corps and Arms — Major Generals De Witt Gulick and Henry to be Brigadiers of the line.

There are rumors current that because of ill health Secretary Dern will relinquish the War and Secretary Swanson the Navy portfolio. I hope their return to complete health will dispose of these unpleasant rumors.

## Army Posts and Towns

Capt. Charles J. Sullivan, Inf., USA, has announced that the second edition of his book, "Army Posts and Towns," will not be published before 1935. Captain Sullivan had planned to get out another edition at this time, but because of the amount of construction now under way and planned he decided to postpone it until army housing conditions are more stable.

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## Posts and Stations

WASHINGTON, D. C.  
Jan. 25, 1934

Mrs. Bishop, wife of Maj. Gen. H. G. Bishop, C of FA, in company with Mrs. H. J. Weeks, left Washington last Sunday by motor for Ft. Benning, Ga., where she is visiting friends.

Mrs. Bishop expects to return in about a week, visiting her niece, Mrs. Barnett, wife of Major Barnett, at Maxwell Fld., Montgomery, Ala., and her brother, Brig. Gen. R. O. Van Horn, commanding the Fourth Coast Artillery District at Ft. McPherson, Ga., en route home.

Rear Adm. W. D. MacDougall, USN, Ret., and Mrs. MacDougall have returned to Washington to make their home after eight years of absence. They have taken an apartment at 2101 Connecticut avenue.

Mrs. Berrien, wife of Capt. Frank D. Berrien, was at home Jan. 22 for the last time this season. Capt. and Mrs. Berrien and Miss Berrien will leave Washington Feb. 1, for Boston, where Captain Berrien will be stationed.

The Secretary of War and Mrs. George H. Dern were the guests in whose honor Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Benjamin D. Foulois entertained at dinner, Jan. 22.

The chief of naval operations and Mrs. William H. Standley were home Jan. 22 from 4:30 to 6:30 o'clock in their home on Observatory Circle.

Capt. Joseph I. Lambert, USA, and Mrs. Lambert, of Athens, Ga., spent last week-end in Washington at the Martinique.

Lt. Comdr. William A. Hodgman, USN, Ret., and Mrs. Hodgman will sail Feb. 1 for Port Au Prince, Haiti, to be the guests of the latter's brother-in-law and sister, Capt. and Mrs. William Chambers.

Capt. F. L. Pinney, USN, and Mrs. Pinney have closed their apartment at the Fairfax and gone to Florida for the winter months.

Officers of the Quartermaster Corps entertained at luncheon Jan. 23 at the Carlton in honor of Mr. Harry L. Hopkins, administrator of civil works. The company numbered 90 and included Representative Ross A. Collins, Maj. Gen. J. L. DeWitt the QMG, Maj. Gen. G. S. Simonds, commandant of the Army War College; Brig. Gen. A. E. Williams, QMG; Brig. Gen. P. W. Guiney, QMG; Brig. Gen. J. I. Hughes, assistant chief of staff; Brig. Gen. William E. Horton, USA, Ret.; Mr. Lambert, Brig. Gen. William S. Wood, USA, Ret.; Brig. Gen. C. E. Krauthoff, USA, Ret. and Col. A. J. Brasted, chief of chaplains. Music was furnished by the Army Band.

WEST POINT, N. Y.  
Jan. 25, 1934

Col. Clayton E. Wheat and Mrs. Wheat have had as their guests Miss Mary Ann McFarland, of Vassar, daughter of Col. Earl McFarland and Mrs. McFarland, of Washington, Colonel and Mrs. Wheat's other guests were Miss Gertrude Ely and Mr. Moses Ely, of New York, and Lt. Col. Stuart Roddie, C. B., who lectured in the cadet gymnasium, Jan. 21, to the cadets of the first class and to the officers of the post on "Hitler's Present Regime in Germany."

Lt. Joseph R. Burrill and Mrs. Burrill had as their recent guests Lieutenant Burrill's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Herman B. Hyde, of Deerfield, Mass.

Mrs. Richard K. McMaster, wife of Col. Richard K. McMaster, has returned to Fort Omaha, Neb., after a visit with her son and daughter-in-law, Lt. Richard R. McMaster and Mrs. McMaster.

Guests last week-end of Lt. Stone Sorley were his sisters, Miss Nan Sorley and Miss Beth Sorley, daughters of Col. Lewis Stone Sorley and Mrs. Sorley, of Philadelphia.

First place was won at the weekly jumping contest, Jan. 14, in the Riding Hall by Lt. Philip H. Draper, Jr. Lt. Malcolm D. Jones, Jr., Lt. Wilbur R. Pierce and Mrs. Harry Van Wyk finished second, third and fourth.

Miss Dolly Jarman, daughter of Col. Sanford Jarman and Mrs. Jarman, of Washington, was the guest last week of Col. Clifford C. Carter and Mrs. Carter.

Maj. Roland D. Wolfe and Mrs. Wolfe entertained recently for Major Wolfe's brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. J. Albert Wolfe, of New York.

Lt. Merrow E. Sorley and Mrs. Sorley had with them last week-end Col. Chalmers G. Hall and Mrs. Hall, of Rutherford, N. J.

Lt. George Honnen, Mrs. Honnen and their children have returned from Fort Benning, Ga., where they visited Mrs. Honnen's parents, Col. Ephraim A. Peyton and Mrs. Peyton.

Lt. Harris F. Scherer and Mrs. Scherer have visiting them Miss Laura Lee Elston, of Santa Barbara, Calif.

Lt. Russell E. Randall and Mrs. Randall recently entertained Mrs. Randall's parents and sister, Dr. and Mrs. George Wesley Beatty, and Miss Jean Wesley Beatty, of New York.

Lt. Standish Weston and Mrs. Weston returned early last week after having passed

several days with Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Saltzman in Montclair, N. J. They had visiting them last week-end Miss Vivian Wilson, Mr. Morgan Ryan and Mr. Robert Post, of East Orange, N. J.

Lt. Marion P. Echols and Mrs. Echols have returned from Esopus, N. Y., where they visited Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Oxholm.

ANNAPOLIS, MD.  
Jan. 25, 1934

Rear Adm. and Mrs. Mark L. Bristol were guests of Rear Adm. and Mrs. Thomas C. Hart in the superintendent's quarters at the Naval Academy, recently. Admiral Bristol gave a lecture January 12, for the midshipmen of the first class.

The Rev. Dr. McNeill Potent, jr., rector of the Pullen Memorial Church in Raleigh, N. C., was a recent guest of Adm. and Mrs. Hart.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Charles P. Cecil had as their recent guest Mrs. Hall, jr., wife of Comdr. Hall who until this winter was connected with the athletic department of the Naval Academy. January 13 Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Cecil gave a dinner party in honor of Mrs. Hall, who is spending the winter in Washington.

Mrs. Ziegler, widow of Adm. H. Z. Ziegler, and her young daughter have left Annapolis after being at Carvel Hall for several months and are now in Washington.

Capt. Chester Wells, USN-Ret., and Mrs. Wells of Woodend, Chevy Chase, Md., were recent visitors at Carvel Hall.

Capt. and Mrs. Guy Baker entertained informally at tea after the basketball game played in the armory, Jan. 13, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Valliant, Mrs. Richard Baldwin, Lt. and Mrs. John A. Sylvester and Comdr. Richard Galloway.

Miss Katherine Ledbetter of Alexandria, Va., was a recent week-end guest of Mrs. Ralph B. Hunt, wife of Lieutenant Hunt.

Mrs. John Bowers, wife of Commander Bowers, USN-Ret., gave a small bridge party Jan. 17 at her home on Charles street in honor of Mrs. James C. Cressap who is spending the winter at Carvel Hall.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Macklin spent last week-end in Annapolis with their son and daughter-in-law, Lt. and Mrs. Charles F. Macklin, jr., and have returned to the Cairo in Washington, where they are spending the winter.

Many entertainments are being held here in honor of Mrs. C. Erskine Clement and Capt. Donald C. Bingham, USN, whose engagement was announced recently. Comdr. and Mrs. Robert P. Guiler gave a tea Jan. 20 with Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Robert B. Twining, at the latter's residence, the Wing, in honor of Mrs. Clement and Capt. Bingham. The guests were received by Comdr. and Mrs. Guiler and Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Twining, while the tea table was presided over by Miss Guiler and Miss Lucy Lamb Kelly, the latter the young daughter of Comdr. and Mrs. Monroe Kelly.

QUANTICO, VA.  
Jan. 25, 1934

Maj. and Mrs. C. J. Miller were hosts at an attractively arranged dinner served at the officers' mess Jan. 13, when they entertained Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Charles Lyman, Col. and Mrs. Edward Banker, Col. and Mrs. Ellis Bell Miller, Lt. Col. and Mrs. C. F. B. Price, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Phillip Torrey, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Lauren Willis, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Robert Denig, Lt. Col. and Mrs. William Upshur, Maj. and Mrs. Clarence Nutting, Maj. and Mrs. DeWitt Peck, Maj. and Mrs. Leander Clapp, Maj. and Mrs. Samuel Turnage, Maj. and Mrs. Wilbur Thing, Maj. Julian Smith, Mr. and Mrs. William Pike, Miss Elizabeth Torrey and Miss Mary Clapp.

A supper party and dance was given at Aquila Tavern Jan. 19 by Lt. and Mrs. Elmer Salzman, Lt. and Mrs. Glenn Britt, Lt. and Mrs. Alexander Krieser and Lt. and Mrs. Raymond Scollins. The out-of-town guests included Capt. and Mrs. Thomas Cushman, Capt. Francis Mulcahy, Lt. and Mrs. T. J. Walker, Lt. and Mrs. William Lemele, Mrs. Beverly Muncie, Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Tom Thomas and Miss Bell, all of Washington.

Mrs. John Potts and Mrs. George Dowling have left New York for Havana, where they will remain until Spring. Lt. Col. Potts is in command of the training battalion on board the USS Wyoming, while Dr. Dowling is senior medical officer.

Maj. and Mrs. Harold Fassett were hosts at a dinner in honor of the visiting Army officers who were here from Ft. Bragg, N. C., with a battery of motorized artillery. Those invited to meet Major Banks, Captain Reeves, Lieutenant Furholman and Lieutenant Kruger, all of the USA, were Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Charles Lyman, Maj. and Mrs. Lloyd Leech, Capt. and Mrs. Duncan Waller and Lt. and Mrs. Charles Hayes.

Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Smedley D. Butler of Newtown Square, Pa., visited at the home of their son-in-law and daughter, Lt. and Mrs. John Wehle, last week.

Capt. and Mrs. Oliver P. Smith and daughters have sailed from Baltimore via the City of Havre for France. Capt. Smith has been detailed to attend the Ecole d'Guerre Supérieure for the next two years.

Capt. and Mrs. William Radcliffe, Capt. and Mrs. Floyd Bennett and Mr. and Mrs. John Erwin attended a dinner given in Washington by Maj. and Mrs. Roswell Wiggins Jan. 19.

Capt. and Mrs. Robert Yowell gave a bridge recently in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Hobbs, entertaining Dr. and Mrs. Hugh Mauldin, Capt. and Mrs. Floyd Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. Emory Osabal, Mrs. Willard Letz and Mrs. Herbert Keimling.

MANILA, P. I.  
Dec. 29, 1933

Maj. Gen. Frank Parker, USA, arrived in Manila Saturday morning, Dec. 19, to assume command of the Philippine Department. High military honors were accorded the commanding general as he disembarked from the USAT Grant; an escort of honor was furnished from the 31st Infantry and a 13-gun salute was fired from a battery on the Muelle San Francisco. The committee to greet General Parker, who was accompanied by Mrs. Parker and their daughter, Miss Ann Parker, was headed by Lt. Col. C. F. Thompson.

On the afternoon of the day of their arrival, the officers and the ladies of the 31st, 45th, and 57th regiments gathered at the Army and Navy Club to greet them informally.

To the surprise and delight of Manila, the new commanding general, who is an enthusiastic horseman and a polo player of note, stated that he would play in the Sunday afternoon match at the Polo Club. This was the day after his arrival in Manila, and following a 24 day trip across the Pacific. So, for the first time since the World War, a Department Headquarters polo four took the field Sunday, led by the Commanding General of the Philippine Department. The only other polo-playing general now playing polo is Maj. Gen. Frank McCoy, who is well known in the Islands.

The Transport Grant also brought another polo player, Lt. Joseph Haskell, a three goal player, who was also in the line up at Sunday's match.

Governor General Frank Murphy entertained at Malacan Palace Dec. 19 in

compliment to General and Mrs. Parker and Miss Ann Parker. Covers were laid for thirty-two guests at dinner, and two hundred and fifty were invited for dancing later.

General Parker and his personal staff reviewed the 31st Infantry on Monday afternoon on Burnham Green. Lt. Col. O. S. Wood met General Parker and conducted him to his place in the reviewing line. Following the review, General and Mrs. Parker and Miss Ann Parker were guests of honor at a tea given by Col. and Mrs. Lorenzo D. Gasser in the garden of their quarters on the old Manila Wall. The regimental colors were displayed at one end of the garden, which was a mass of palms and poinsettias. The 31st Infantry band furnished music for the affair which was attended by three hundred guests.

A number of other large Army affairs were held during the past few days. A supper dance was a feature of Saturday night at the Army and Navy Club, attended by over one hundred guests. Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Stanley D. Embick of Ft. Mills, Corregidor, were the ranking members of the party, while the committee included Capt. and Mrs. Russell Baker of Ft. McKinley, Maj. and Mrs. LeRoy P. Hartley of Ft. Mills, Capt. and Mrs. John G. Whitesides of Nichols Fld., and Capt. and Mrs. Charles A. Horger of Ft. Stotsenburg.

Capt. and Mrs. Leon E. Norris entertained at one of a number of smaller dinner parties at the Saturday night dance.

(Continued on Next Page)

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## Posts and Stations

(Continued from preceding page)

### CARLISLE BARRACKS, PA.

Jan. 22, 1934

The Bridge Luncheon Club met Tuesday, Jan. 16, at 1:30 P. M., at the Officers' Mess Building. The hostesses were Mrs. C. G. Souder and Mrs. R. A. Boyce, Jr. Those who attended were Mrs. M. A. DeLaney, Mrs. G. L. McKinney, Mrs. M. C. Stayer, Mrs. J. E. Baylis, Mrs. L. D. Baskin, Mrs. G. P. Sandrock, Mrs. J. H. Hildring, Mrs. W. H. Kernan, Mrs. E. W. Billick, Mrs. M. W. Ransone, Mrs. O. K. Niess, Mrs. C. M. Downs, Mrs. T. N. Page, Mrs. F. D. Westervelt, Mrs. A. H. Thompson, Mrs. P. E. Zuver, Mrs. G. A. Belanger, Mrs. Lottie Howie, and Miss Lida Billick.

Following the Luncheon, Tuesday, Jan. 16, the first Bridge and Tea Dance of the season was held in the Red Cross House from 3 to 6. The hostesses for the Bridge were Mrs. M. A. DeLaney, Mrs. M. C. Stayer, Mrs. L. D. Baskin, Mrs. C. B. Woods, Mrs. L. F. Wilson, Mrs. W. T. Williams, Mrs. N. W. White, Mrs. A. H. White, and Mrs. J. U. Weaver. Tea was served from 5 to 6, and music for dancing was furnished by the Medical Field Service School Orchestra.

The Basic Class of the Medical Field Service School was honored Friday evening, Jan. 19, at a reception and dance given in the Post Gymnasium by Brig. Gen. and Mrs. M. A. DeLaney. The regular Post officers and their wives, and about a hundred guests from the town of Carlisle were also invited. The Post Orchestra furnished the music from 9 to 12. Refreshments were served during the evening.

Maj. Charles LeBaron, Jr., returned to the Post, Wednesday, Jan. 17, after more than two months' leave in the South. Most of his time was spent on the Gulf Coast, visiting his people at Gulfport, Miss. Mrs. LeBaron is still in Houston, Tex., and will return later.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. M. C. Stayer spent Thursday, Jan. 18, in Washington, D. C.

Maj. and Mrs. H. B. Gantt returned to the Post last week after two or three weeks in Washington, D. C.

Mrs. J. M. Willis left the Barracks Saturday, Jan. 20, for a month's visit in Mississippi.

Maj. J. L. Hartman, Recreation Officer, spent the week end in Baltimore and Washington with the Basketball Team.

### LONG BEACH, CALIF.

Jan. 21, 1934

The social calendar of the Navy set promises several enjoyable events in the near future, highlighted by the fourth annual Navy Ball this coming Saturday in Los Angeles. Dinner hosts are to include Mr. and Mrs. E. Avery McCarthy and four co-hosts who will entertain Adm. David Foote Sellers, commander-in-chief of the United States Fleet, and Mrs. Sellers; Rear Adm. and Mrs. Charles P. Snyder, Rear Adm. and Mrs. Thomas J. Senn and other navy guests. Col. and Mrs. Ira Clifton Copley are to entertain as their dinner guests Adm. J. M. Reeves, Rear Adm. and Mrs. E. C. Kalbfus of San Diego; Capt. Robert Henderson, USN-Ret., and Mrs. Henderson; Capt. John Morris Smellie; Comdr. and Mrs. Paul H. Bastedo of San Diego, and a number of civilian guests.

Long Beach's annual Navy Ball, scheduled for Feb. 3 in Municipal Auditorium, will be preceded by a banquet for 400 in Pacific Coast Club, with Adm. and Mrs. Sellers and other ranking Navy officers and their wives as honor guests. Capt. Robert Henderson, as President of the Chamber of Commerce, will be toastmaster. Major Henry F. Schroeder, USA, is on the committee of arrangements.

More than 200 guests enjoyed the tea daisant given from 4 to 7 o'clock yesterday at the Campbell Apartment-Hotel by Capt. Ralph P. Craft, commanding USS Colorado, and Mrs. Craft as a farewell to officers of the ship and their wives before the Colorado goes to Bremerton Navy Yard for annual overhaul.

The ballroom on the roof of the hotel presented a springlike appearance with potted palms and a wealth of blossoms, with calla lilies on the long serving table flanked by yellow tapers. Assisting the hosts were their daughter, Mrs. J. Wayne Earpshaw of Coronado, who is their house guest this week at their apartment in the Campbell, and her husband, Lt. Earpshaw, USMC.

Farewell was said last night to Capt. Edward U. Reed at the dinner dance in Lakewood Golf Club given in honor of the officer and Mrs. Reed by medical officers attached to the Naval Dispensary, San Pedro and the Navy Clinic at Seaside Hospital, Long Beach. Spring flowers and lighted tapers adorned the dinner table at which were seated the honorees, Naval and civilian guests, including Dr. John C. Parham, temporarily filling Capt. Reed's place as Dispensary head.

Capt. Reed was detached yesterday and is

to leave Jan. 27 by train for his new duty in command of the Naval Hospital at Charleston, S. C. Mrs. Reed and two daughters, who reside at 4716 East Third Street, will remain here until school is out before leaving to join Capt. Reed.

Wives of officers of USS Arkansas had their last ship's luncheon recently in Belmont Tea Room with Mrs. Henry C. Fengar, wife of Lt. Comdr. Fengar, and Mrs. J. R. Z. Reynolds, wife of Ens. Reynolds, hostess chairman. Mrs. Roe R. Adams, wife of Capt. Adams, commanding the Arkansas, had as her guest Mrs. Hugh A. Moran, an aunt from Palo Alto.

### FT. SNELLING, MINN.

Jan. 21, 1934

Maj. and Mrs. Theo. W. O'Brien were the guests of Judge and Mrs. J. Fineout, Friday evening at the Military Ball, given by the Reserve Officers Association at the Curtis Hotel in Minneapolis; others attending from Ft. Snelling were Col. and Mrs. E. V. Cutrer, Capt. and Mrs. N. W. Speece, Capt. and Mrs. C. B. Spicer and Lt. and Mrs. C. A. Carlson.

Mr. and Mrs. Allan Olson who have been the guests of Mrs. Olsen's sister and brother-in-law Lt. and Mrs. M. H. Gooler, have returned to their home in Duluth, Minn.

Lt. and Mrs. G. C. Charles entertained at dinner Tuesday evening at their quarters.

Colonel McMaster was the guest of honor at a luncheon given by Colonel Fredendall for the officers of the Military Department of the University of Minnesota, on Friday at the Campus Club. Colonel McMaster is in charge of the Corps Area ROTC.

Mrs. B. M. Lennon and Miss Lola Lennon entertained informally at their quarters on Thursday with a bridge luncheon.

The Ft. Snelling Girl Scout Troop No. 44, enjoyed a sleigh ride party which was held on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 14. After the ride they all gathered in the social room of the Ft. Snelling Memorial Chapel for refreshments.

Miss Eleanor Cutrer, daughter of Col. and Mrs. E. V. Cutrer, has joined the troop as one of their Lieutenants.

### SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

Jan. 16, 1934

Rear Adm. William T. Tarrant, USN, commandant of the 11th Naval District, and Mrs. Tarrant were hosts at a smart dinner at their quarters at the Naval Air Station Wednesday evening. Covers were laid for twelve.

Rear Adm. Edward C. Kalbfus, USN, and Mrs. Kalbfus entertained on board the USS Melville Friday evening with a dinner in honor of Vice Adm. Clarence S. Williams, USN-Ret., and Mrs. Williams, and were also hosts Sunday evening at a dinner in honor of Gen. Pascual Ortiz Rubio, former president of Mexico, and Senora Rubio.

Mrs. Charlotte E. Sherman of Los Angeles is making an extended visit at the home of her son, Comdr. Frederick C. Sherman, USN, in Coronado.

Capt. John T. G. Stapler, USN, and Mrs. Stapler entertained with a dinner on board the USS Dobbin, with ten guests.

Mrs. John D. Shaw, wife of Lt. Shaw, USN, was guest of honor Thursday at a luncheon and bridge party given by Mrs. James R. Thomas, wife of Lt. Comdr. Thomas, USN. Lt. Albert D. Cooley, USMC, and Mrs. Cooley entertained Saturday evening with a buffet supper in honor of Lt. Cooley's squadron of the west coast expeditionary force, USMC.

Comdr. Harold C. Gwynne, USN, and Mrs. Gwynne were hosts Sunday evening at an informal dinner at Agua Caliente.

A bridge tea was given Friday afternoon by Mrs. Charles G. Halpine, wife of Lt. Comdr. Halpine, USN, as a farewell affair for the wives of the aviators of VP-10 which made the flight to Honolulu.

Mrs. Edgar A. Cruise, wife of Lt. Cruise, USN, was hostess at an informal bridge party Tuesday afternoon.

Lt. Ben Hollander (MC), USN, and Mrs. Hollander have left this station for Pago Pago, Samoa, where the former will take up new duties.

Lt. William D. Bryan (DC), USN, and Mrs. Bryan have been having as house guests the former's mother, Mrs. Bryan, and sister, Miss Mary Ellen Bryan, out from Harrisburg, Pa., on their first trip to the Pacific Coast.

Mrs. Nicholas J. F. Frank, Jr., wife of Lt. Frank, USN, entertained with a bridge luncheon Tuesday.

### FT. LAWTON, WASH.

Jan. 22, 1934

The Commanding Officer and Mrs. Howell, assisted by the Adjutant, Capt. Lee S. Dillon, held their New Year's Day reception, at the Officers' Club, on January 1, from five to seven o'clock. The rooms were decorated with wild ferns set in jardiniere, and potted plants, while baskets of flowers on the tentable enhanced the beauty of the service. The 6th Engineers Band played for dancing in the ballroom. Mesdames Edward Kimmel, John Whitcomb, Lee Dillon, and Harry Skerry poured during the evening, assisted

by the Misses Ruth MacRay, Elizabeth Charles, Louise Copeland, and Alice Cleary.

Post ladies who attended the bridge-luncheon given by Mrs. John R. Noyes at her home in Seattle, included the following: Mesdames Howell, Copeland, Skerry, Luscombe and Hill. Lieutenant and Mrs. Noyes are leaving the first of February for his new station at Las Cruces, New Mexico.

Mrs. Howell was one of the honor guests at the luncheon held at the Olympic Hotel, in Seattle, on Monday, the fifteenth, at which Mrs. John Jerome Connell was hostess. The occasion was for the benefit of the Civic Opera Company of Seattle, and excerpts from Gounod's Faust were sung and played during the luncheon hour.

Mrs. W. O. Van Glesen and Mrs. H. B. Luscombe entertained the ladies of the post at a dessert-bridge in honor of Mrs. Eugene Manning. The party was held at the quarters of Lieutenant Van Glesen and was thoroughly enjoyed by all. The table decorations were pink roses, carnations, and sweet-peas. Prizes were won by Mesdames Skerry and Green.

Mrs. Lenoir, wife of Col. Basil O. Lenoir, retired, held a bridge-luncheon at her home in Seattle in honor of her daughter, Mrs. Bernice Lenoir Allen, who has been visiting her parents for a month. Those from the post who attended were Mrs. Howell, Mrs. Manning and Mrs. Hill. The latter won the high score prize for the afternoon.

Mrs. Lee S. Dillon was hostess to the Ladies Bridge Club which meets every other Tuesday for luncheon and an afternoon of Contract Bridge.

Preceding the monthly Bridge party for members of the Officers' Club, Colonel and Mrs. Howell were hosts at dinner in their quarters, to Dr. and Mrs. L. E. Hooper of the U. S. Marine Hospital, and Lt. and Mrs. E. M. Robbins, U. S. A. C.

### NORFOLK, VA.

Jan. 26, 1934

Capt. and Mrs. Emmett C. Gudger were hosts on Thursday evening at their quarters in the Naval Base at a delightful dinner honoring the officers of the Supply Corps and their wives. Covers were laid for twenty-five.

Comdr. and Mrs. Clyde Gray West entertained on Tuesday evening at their quarters in the Naval Base at a dinner in honor of Comdr. John C. Cunningham attached to the USS Sirius and spending a few days in Norfolk. Covers were laid for twelve and the guests included in addition to Comdr. Cunningham, Mrs. Emmett C. Gudger, Mrs. George Preston Shamer, Comdr. and Mrs. Worrell R. Carter, Comdr. and Mrs. Walter Boardman Decker, Mrs. C. Phillips Hill, Jr., and Mrs. Thomas O. Cullins.

Comdr. and Mrs. William M. Greenman entertained Saturday night at the Hampton Roads Country Club in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Kenneth Whiting who have arrived recently and are spending the winter at the Chamberlaine Hotel. Captain Whiting is in command of the USS Ranger under construction at Newport News. Covers were laid for twenty-seven.

Comdr. and Mrs. Rivers J. Carstarphen were hosts on Wednesday night at a dinner given at their quarters in the Navy Yard, honoring Col. and Mrs. Allen R. Edwards, who have recently returned from Hankow, China, and who are spending several weeks at the Monticello Hotel. Following dinner bridge was played at two tables. The guests included in addition to the honor guests, Capt. and Mrs. Edwin G. Kintner, Capt. and Mrs. P. H. Hammond, and Comdr. and Mrs. Herndon B. Kelly.

Lt. and Mrs. William Newton Crofford were hosts on Saturday night at their home in the Meadowbrook apartments at a prettily appointed dinner. Covers were laid for eight.

One of the largest and most enjoyable events of the season was the meeting of the Fortnightly Bridge Club held Tuesday afternoon in Building 16 in the Navy Yard. Afternoon tea was served following the game with the tables presided over by Mrs. J. F. S. Norris and Mrs. Shirley Hope. Bridge was played at nineteen tables with prizes for the top score at each table.

Another enjoyable affair in the way of Bridge was given Monday night by the Marine Barracks Card Club in the Marine Club with Mrs. A. C. Small as hostess. Bridge was played at eight tables.

The Naval Base Golf Club will hold an informal party Saturday night, Jan. 27, at 9:30 o'clock in the Lyceum at the Naval Base. There will be both dancing and bridge.

### FT. DOUGLAS, UTAH

Jan. 15, 1934

The Ft. Douglas Chapel Guild held its monthly meeting Jan. 8 in the Post Library. Tentative plans were made for a benefit bridge tea to be given on Jan. 24.

The Ladies' Luncheon Club held its usual monthly meeting Jan. 9 at the Officers' Club. The hostesses for this occasion were Mrs. A. F. Dannemiller, Mrs. Charles Swartz, and Mrs. T. M. Crawford. The attractive

luncheon was followed by a short business meeting. About forty members in all attended. The bridge prizes were won by Mrs. E. P. Passalunig and Mrs. N. E. Waldron.

On Jan. 12, at the Officers' Club, the Officers and Ladies of the Ft. Douglas Evening Bridge Club held their monthly meeting. Hosts and hostesses were Lt. Col. and Mrs. T. W. Burnett, Maj. R. C. Browne, and Maj. and Mrs. H. L. Taylor. The tables were most attractively decorated with primrose plants, and ivory tapers. After a very delightful dinner, ten tables of cards were arranged. Bridge prizes were won by Mrs. Garth Haddock, and Lt. and Mrs. S. W. Ackerman.

Orders were received last week which will effect the transfer of Lt. Herbert V. Mitchell to the Philippine Department, and Lt. Howard H. Reed to Ft. Jay, N. Y. Lt. Mitchell has been stationed at Ft. Douglas since his graduation in 1930. Lt. Reed, the son of ex-Governor Reed of Kansas, has been stationed here since 1931. These officers and their families will leave a host of friends in and near Salt Lake City, all of whom will regret their early departure.

Capt. T. T. Conway, having spent the past month on a leave of absence, during which he visited in New York and Massachusetts, returned to the post on Sunday, Jan. 7.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Honnold have returned from Boise, Idaho, where they were visiting with Lt. and Mrs. W. H. Honnold. After a brief stop-over with their son-in-law and daughter, Lt. and Mrs. T. J. Marnane, they plan to return to their home in Tulsa, Okla.

Mrs. J. L. McBride is visiting with relatives in Chicago, having departed from the post early this week.

Mrs. John R. Wright departed for her home in Washington, D. C., Jan. 12. She has been visiting with her son-in-law and daughter, Lt. and Mrs. S. W. Ackerman, during the past several weeks.

### FT. GEORGE G. MEADE, MD.

Jan. 22, 1934

Lt. Col. and Mrs. R. H. Fletcher who have spent the past four years in Madrid, Spain, where Col. Fletcher was Military Attaché, arrived on the post recently for station here, and are now settled in quarters O 41. Colonel Fletcher is executive officer of the 69th Infantry.

Last Saturday evening the Officers' Club was the scene of a formal hop, which was well attended by the officers and ladies of the post.

Preceding the hop Capt. and Mrs. Paul Steele entertained with dinner in their quarters. Other hosts the same evening were Capt. and Mrs. Butler L. Knight.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. O. H. Sampson entertained with a dinner party in their quarters preceding the hop, for their daughter, Miss Margaret Sampson.

A great deal of enthusiasm for bowling has been evidenced on the post of late, and as a result two tournaments are in full swing at the present time. There is the ladies' tournament, with three teams competing; the first match of which was played Jan. 22, when the "Planters" captained by Mrs. Walton H. Walker met the "Squatters" whose captain is Mrs. Elliott Watkins. The third team playing is called the "Pioneers". Mrs. Stephen B. Elkins being the captain.

The officers' bowling tournament has five teams competing, with their captains are as follows: Special units, 34th Inf., Capt. P. C. Wilders; First Battalion, 34th Inf., Capt. L. A. Witney; 2nd Battalion, 34th Inf., Lt. Elliott Watkins; 66th Inf., Capt. Paul Steele; and Special Units of the post, Lt. Robert F. Carter.

### Imperial Order of the Dragon

Veterans of the China Relief Expedition of 1900, organized under the title of the Imperial Order of the Dragon, will hold their thirty-third annual reunion and dinner Feb. 17. They will meet at Pythian Temple, 135 West 70th St., New York City. H. F. Buehler, president "Grand Viceroy" of the Order will preside. John McCloy has been nominated to head the China Veterans to succeed T. O. Buehler, and his nomination will be voted upon at the business session. Mr. McCloy, a naval veteran, is one of three men holding two Congressional Medals of Honor.

Ex-service men from the following Navy and Military organizations will forgather at the reunion: Men who served on the old Oregon, Brooklyn, Newark and other ships which were in China water at the time of the China Campaign. Members of the following regiments: 9th, 14th and 15th Infantry, 6th Cavalry, Battery F, 5th Artillery (Reilly's Battery)—Many former Marines belong, including Gen. Smedley D. Butler, Chas. A. Lomas, Palace Theatre Bldg., New York City, is chairman of arrangements.



## Navy Relief Society

The Annual Meeting of the Navy Relief Society will be held in Room 1047, Navy Department, Constitution Avenue and 17th Street, Washington, D. C. at 10:30 a. m. Thursday, Feb. 1, 1934. At this Meeting Members will be elected for the Board of Managers to fill existing vacancies and the Annual Reports of the President, the Secretary and the Treasurer will be read.

All who are interested in the work of the Society are cordially invited to be present.

The following names submitted by the Nominating Committee will be voted on as Members of the Board of Managers (Candidates are not limited to the names submitted by the Committee, but any name may be voted who fills the conditions imposed by the By-Laws of the society, viz. that they will be "available for attending monthly meetings of the Board in Washington"):

For three years: Rear Adm. M. Bristol, USN; Capt. S. K. Evans (ChC), USN; Rear Adm. S. E. W. Kittelle, USN; Capt. E. T. Hoopes (S.C.), USN; Vice Adm. W. L. Rogers, USN; Rear Adm. Chas. F. Hughes, USN; Lt. S. W. Salisbury (ChC), USN; Rear Adm. L. A. Bostwick, USN; Lt. Comd. J. W. Morse (S.C.), USN; and Capt. Chester Wells, USN.

For one year: Mrs. W. D. Leahy; Adm. W. H. Standley, USN; Mrs. J. K. Tansig; and Rear Adm. R. H. Leigh, USN.

## Named to Military Committee

A former AEF officer and holder of the Distinguished Service Cross was appointed to the House Committee on Military Affairs this week.

Representative Andrew Edmiston, newly elected Democratic member of Congress from the Third District of West Virginia, has been named to succeed Representative Wesley Lloyd, Democrat of Tacoma, Washington, who resigned from the Committee.

Representative Edmiston was elected to the 73rd Congress at a special election held Nov. 28, 1933, and fills the unexpired term of the late Representative Lynn S. Horner. He was born in Weston, W. Va. where he now resides, on Nov. 13, 1892, and is a graduate of the Kentucky Military Institute and the West Virginia University. He is a glass manufacturer and is also editor of the Weston Democrat. During the World War, he served with the American Expeditionary Forces as second lieutenant, 89th Regiment of Infantry, 4th Division.

## OBITUARIES

At the monthly meeting of the Board of Managers, Army Relief Society, New York City, Jan. 10, 1934, the following motion was passed in memory of Mrs. Emerson H. Liscum, who died in Elmira, N. Y., on Christmas Day:

"In the death of Mrs. Emerson H. Liscum, the Army Relief Society has lost one of its oldest, truest and wisest of friends and counselors.

"For over thirty years a member of the Board of Managers, Mrs. Liscum ever gave most generously of her thought, time, and means to further the work of the Society. Never sparing herself, she worked unceasingly could she help a beneficiary.

"There are a great number of young girls brought up in the Army who, becoming fatherless, owe their college education and its benefits to Mrs. Liscum's generosity in securing them scholarships at Elmira College.

"There must be many boys, now men in the Service of the United States Army, who remember the help given them by Mrs. Liscum in their hour of need.

"The members of the Board will miss the spirit of friendship, sympathy, quiet humor and wise counsel which Mrs. Liscum brought so long to the meetings.

"We are indeed grateful that such a wise, generous, unfailing friend was spared for so many years to work for the Army Relief Society."

—  
Lt. Stephen Colladay Dougherty, 37,

USN, a native of Steubenville, Ohio, died, Jan. 15, at his home at Forest Hills, Long Island.

His death was due to a malady, with which he was seized several years ago, while on service for the U. S. navy in Honolulu. He was given careful treatment there for some months, and the physicians finding their treatment was not able to arrest the malady, ordered him to leave the tropics and go to Memorial hospital, New York city.

Lieutenant Dougherty was born in Steubenville, Ohio, and he was 37 years of age Oct. 21, 1933. He was the son of Edmund O. Dougherty, deceased, and Mrs. Fannie Carr Dougherty, who survives, and resides on La Belle avenue, Steubenville. A brother, Donald, survives, and resides in Cleveland; also his wife and three children, Martha, Edmund Donald and Jeannette Gille Dougherty, at Forest Hills, L. I.

Lieutenant Dougherty graduated from the U. S. Naval Academy in June, 1920, and was commissioned as ensign. Later he received a promotion to be senior lieutenant. He had seen shore and foreign service until two years ago when he was sent to Pearl Harbor, Honolulu.

In the navy he had a record of the highest standing, being considered an excellent officer, much beloved by his fellow officers.

Funeral services were held at St. Paul's church, Steubenville, Ohio, Jan. 18, with Rev. H. A. Zels officiating. The general was military in character.

At the grave in Union cemetery following the service a firing squad and buglers from the American Legion and the Ambulance unit fired the last salute and bugled taps.

The Legion post commander and chaplain also held their services at the grave.

Honorary pallbearers were J. B. McCullough, Robert R. McGowan, Malcolm McGowan, David Wintringer, Robert Wintringer, R. S. Nicholson, Henry McFadden, Addison Lewis and Stewart Williamson.

The active pallbearers were members of the American Legion and the Ambulance unit.

—  
Maj. Robert W. Shufeldt, USA, Ret., died in Washington, D. C., Jan. 21, 1934.

Major Shufeldt was born in New York City Dec. 1, 1850. He served in Federal service as Captain's clerk, USN, Feb. 27, 1864 to Sept. 30, 1864; appointed Assistant Surgeon Aug. 5, 1876; accepted Aug. 18, 1876; promoted captain, assistant surgeon, Aug. 5, 1881; retired for disability in line of duty Feb. 25, 1891; promoted major, retired, Apr. 23, 1904; placed on active duty from Jan. 9, 1918 to Jan. 9, 1919.

He is survived by his widow, Mrs. A. L. Shufeldt, The Dupont Circle, Washington, D. C.

—  
Capt. John M. Connor, FD, USA, died at Fort Monroe, Va., Jan. 20.

Captain Connor was born in Reevesville, S. C., Sept. 13, 1883, and his legal residence was at Spartanburg, S. C. He was appointed 2nd lieutenant, Ordnance Section, Officers' Reserve Corps, June 14, 1918; promoted 1st lieutenant Aug. 25, 1919; vacated Sept. 22, 1920; appointed 1st lieutenant, Finance Department, Regular Army, July 1, 1920; accepted Sept. 22, 1920. He was promoted to captain, Finance Department, on Oct. 1, 1933. Captain Connor was on duty as Finance Officer, Military Intelligence Division, War Department General Staff, from July 3, 1930 to July 30, 1933. He had been stationed at Ft. Monroe, Va., since July 31, 1933. Captain Connor graduated from the Army Industrial College in 1930.

He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Elsie J. Connor, who was with him at the time of his death.

Funeral services were held with full military honors from the Ft. Myer Gate of Arlington National Cemetery, Jan. 22, and the following officers acted as honorary pallbearers: Col. Eugene J. Ely, FD, Maj. Kenneth P. Lord, FD, Maj. Royal G. Jenks, FD, Capt. Thomas H. Chambers, FD, Capt. A. C. Harden, FD, and 1st Lt. H. A. Gardyne, FD.

—  
Mary Herbert Kirkpatrick, wife of Col.

Thomas J. Kirkpatrick, MC, USA, ret., died January 24, 1934 at Emergency Hospital after an illness of several months. She was the daughter of the late Capt. Herbert Bryant of Alexandria, Va. Besides her husband, she is survived by a son Herbert B. Kirkpatrick of Columbus, Ohio, a daughter Mrs. Nicholas Trappnell of Richmond, Va., two sisters Mrs. John Downes, wife of Capt. John Downes, USN, Mrs. Fairfax Leary, wife of Capt. H. F. Leary, USN, and a brother Arthur H. Bryant of Alexandria, Va.

The funeral will be held at St. Paul's Church, Alexandria, Va., at 11 o'clock this morning.

—  
Maj. Gen. Mark Leslie Hersey, USA, Ret., died January 22, in the Davis Island Hospital at Tampa, Fla. He had been visiting there with Mrs. Hersey.

General Hersey, who was 70, was a native of Stetson, Me., and was graduated from West Point in 1887. He also attended Bates College, where he received an A.B. degree in 1884, an A.M. degree in 1902, and an LL.D. in 1919. In 1921 he also received an LL.D. degree from the University of Maine.

Besides his widow, Mrs. Inez Emerson Hersey, a son, Comdr. M. L. Hersey, USN, a daughter, Mrs. Alice Hersey Wick; a sister, Mrs. Agnes O. Hersey, and four grandchildren.

General Hersey entered the Army as a second lieutenant in 1887, was promoted through grades to colonel in July, 1917, became a brigadier general in August, 1917, and major general in October, 1918. In August, 1919, he was returned to the grade of colonel, being promoted through the years to a major general in September, 1924. He retired in November of that year.

General Hersey was a former chief of the constabulary in the Philippines and was in charge of the commissary at Tampa during the Spanish-American War.

During the World War he commanded the 155th Infantry Brigade at St. Mihiel, and at Bois des Loges in the Meuse-Argonne. In October, 1919, he was assigned to command the 4th Division on the march to the Rhine and throughout service with the Army of Occupation. He returned to the United States in 1919.

General Hersey received the Distinguished Service Medal, was an officer of the Legion of Honor and received the Croix de Guerre with palms from France.

Funeral services were held at the Fort Myer Chapel in Arlington National Cemetery, Jan. 26. The Reverend Arlington A. McCallum, Rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church and Chaplain of the Military Order of the World War, officiated at the services.

The following officers acted as honorary pallbearers: Gen. John J. Pershing, USA-Ret.; Maj. Gen. Charles H. Martin, USA-Ret.; Brig. Gen. Michael J. Lenth, USA-Ret.; Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Evans, USA-Ret.; Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Slaven, USA-Ret.; Col. Alonzo Gray, USA-Ret.; Lt. Col. George Ijams, Commander-in-Chief of the Military Order of the World War; and Lt. Col. Resolve P. Palmer, AGD, USA.

## Births, Marriages and Deaths

### BORN

DOYLE—Born at Quantico, Va., January 13, 1934, to Lt. and Mrs. William Doyle, USMC, a daughter.

FINCH—Born at the post hospital, Ft. McPherson, Ga., January 18, 1934, to Lt. and Mrs. Ralph Finch, USA, a son, Frederick Lane.

FLATLEY—Born at the Mercy Hospital, San Diego, Calif., January 9, 1934, to Lt. and Mrs. James H. Flatley, jr., USN, a son, James Henry III.

HAAS—Born at the Georgetown Hospital, Washington, D. C., January 10, 1934, to Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. A. L. Haas, USN-Ret., a son, Robert Livingstone.

KIRK—Born at Ashton, Md., January 11, 1934, to Mr. and Mrs. Francis T. Kirk, a daughter, Jane Collette Kirk; granddaughter of Mrs. Orlando C. Troxel, and the late Major Troxel, USA, and great-granddaughter

of the late Lt. Col. Joseph J. Woodward, MC, USA.

PARKER—Born at the Mercy Hospital, San Diego, Calif., January 15, 1934, to Lt. (jg) and Mrs. Charles William Parker, a son, Sharon Parker.

SAMUELS—Born at Ft. Monroe, Va., January 19, 1934, to Lt. and Mrs. Andrew Samuels, jr., CAC, a daughter, Martha Sue.

VEASEY—Born at Boston, Mass., January 18, 1934, to Ens. and Mrs. Alexander C. Veasey, USN, a daughter, Mary Stuart.

### MARRIED

DeWOLFE-FOSTER—Married at Yuma, Ariz., October 29, 1933, Miss Frances Adeline Foster, to Lt. (jg) Robert Rathbun De Wolfe, USN.

HILL-JONES—Married at New York City, N. Y., January 17, 1934, Miss Fern Jones, to Lt. James P. Hill, USA.

MARMON-LEIGHTON—Married at Scarsdale, N. Y., January 21, 1934, Mrs. Pauline Frederick Leighton, to Col. Joseph A. Marmon, Inf., USA.

MAULSBY-KETTLES—Married at Des Moines, Iowa, December 6, 1933, Miss Helena Kettles, to Ens. Robert John Costley Maulsby, USN.

ROCHE-TROXEL—Married at Washington, D. C., December 26, 1933, Miss Orlando C. Troxel, daughter of Mrs. Orlando C. Troxel, and the late Major Troxel, USA, to Mr. William A. Roche.

ROGERS-WATSON—Married at the chapel of the Army War College, Washington, D. C., January 23, 1934, Miss Mary Louise Watson, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Joel Franklin Watson, USA, to Lt. Gordon Rogers, USA.

SMITH-MILLER—Married at Yuma, Ariz., January 2, 1934, Miss Elsa May Miller, to Ens. Norman Ernest Smith, USN.

### DIED

BARHAM—Died at Tulsa, Okla., January 21, 1934, Mrs. Julia Plunkett Barham, wife of Whitney Barham, of Tulsa, Okla., and daughter of the late Rear Adm. Charles P. Plunkett, USN.

BATES—Died at Ft. Madison, Iowa, January 22, 1934, Lt. Col. Ralph D. Bates, USA-Ret.

CONNOR—Died at Fort Monroe, Va., January 20, 1934, Capt. John M. Connor, FD, USA.

COOPER—Died at Ft. Lewis, Wash., January 14, 1934, Dorothy Cooper, wife of W. J. Cooper, mother of Mrs. Floyd Moore, wife of Captain Moore, USA, and grandmother of Mrs. James F. Ammerman, wife of Lieutenant Ammerman, USA.

DONLIN—Died in an airplane accident, near March Field, Calif., January 23, 1934, 2nd Lt. John Patrick Donlin, Air-Res., USA.

HERSEY—Died at Tampa, Fla., January 22, 1934, Maj. Gen. Mark L. Hersey, USA-Ret.

KIENAST—Died at Tooele Falls, Ga., December 2, 1933, Capt. Charles Frank Kienast, USMC.

KIRKPATRICK—Died in Washington, D. C., Jan. 24, 1934, Mrs. Mary Herbert Kirkpatrick, wife of Col. Thomas J. Kirkpatrick, MC, USA, ret., daughter of the late Capt. Herbert Bryant, sister of Mrs. John Downes, wife of Capt. John Downes, USN, and sister of Mrs. Fairfax Leary, wife of Capt. H. F. Leary, USN.

LONG—Died at Ft. Lauderdale, Fla., January 24, 1934, Mrs. Harvey C. Long, mother of Lt. Victor D. Long, USN.

MEYERS—Died at Jamaica, L. I., N. Y., January 17, 1934, Miss Mary Meyers, aunt of Mrs. Englehart, wife of Lt. Carl Englehart, CAC, USA, of Ft. Monroe, Va.

MURRAY—Died at her home, Hilltop, Tenafla, N. J., January 19, 1934, Jessie, younger daughter of Col. Cunliff H. Murray, USA-Ret., and granddaughter of the late Lt. Col. W. E. Waters, USA.

SHUFELDT—Died at Washington, D. C., January 21, 1934, Maj. Robert W. Shufeldt, USA-Ret.

WALBRIDGE—Died at Rochester, N. Y., January 6, 1934, Capt. Edward N. Walbridge, father of Lt. Comdr. Edward D. Walbridge, USN.

WILLSON—Died at Winterhaven, Fla., January 21, 1934, Edward Temple Willson, father of Mrs. L. B. Sargent, wife of Captain Sargent, USN-Ret.

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# MERCHANT MARINE

## Financial Digest

The Federal Reserve Board's condition statement of weekly reporting member banks in 90 leading cities on Jan. 17 shows increases for the week of \$143,000,000 in net demand deposits, \$9,000,000 in time deposits and \$59,000,000 in loans and investments, and a decrease of \$108,000,000 in Government deposits.

Loans on securities declined \$10,000,000 at reporting member banks in the Boston district and \$11,000,000 at all reporting member banks, and increased \$8,000,000 in the Philadelphia district. "All other" loans increased \$15,000,000 in the New York district, \$9,000,000 in the Boston district and \$20,000,000 at all reporting banks.

Holdings of United States Government securities increased \$12,000,000 in the New York district, \$8,000,000 in the Boston district and \$13,000,000 at all reporting member banks, and declined \$6,000,000 each in the Philadelphia and St. Louis districts. Holdings of other securities increased \$25,000,000 in the Chicago district, \$19,000,000 in the New York district and \$37,000,000 at all reporting banks.

Borrowings of weekly reporting member banks from Federal Reserve banks aggregated \$21,000,000, unchanged from the week before.

Licensed member banks formerly in-

cluded in the condition statement of member banks in 101 leading cities, but not now included in the weekly statement, had total loans and investments of \$970,000,000 and net demand, time and Government deposits of \$998,000,000 on January 17, compared with \$968,000,000 and \$992,000,000, respectively, on January 10.

## Navy Orders (Continued from Page 433)

Jan. 23, 1934

Comdr. Thomas Baxter, det. command USS Gilder about June 1; to duty as Off. in Chge. Navy Rctg. Sta., Denver, Colo.

Comdr. Richard B. Coffman, det. Nav. War College, Newport, R. I. in May; to Hdqtrs., 12th Nav. Dist., San Francisco, Calif.

Comdr. Otto M. Forster, det. USS Houston; to Navy Yard, New York, N. Y.

Comdr. Walter F. Lafrenz, det. command USS Ramapo; to 13th Nav. District.

Comdr. Ralph C. Parker, det. command USS Nitro; to duty as Insp. of Ord. in Chge., Nav. Ammun. Depot, St. Juliens Creek, Portsmouth, Va.

Comdr. Edward C. Raguet, det. as Cdt. Nav. Sta., Guantanamo Bay Cuba; to Nav. Operations, Navy Dept.

Comdr. Frank Slingluff, Jr., det. USS Concord; to Nav. Operations, Navy Dept.

Comdr. Webb Trammell, det. USS Tennessee; to instr. Nav. War College, Newport, R. I.

Lt. Comdr. William J. Graham, det. USS Vega in June; to Nav. Trng. Sta., San Diego, Calif.

Lt. Comdr. Russell M. Ihrig, det. USS Colorado in April; to ROTC Unit, U. of Calif., Berkeley.

Lt. Comdr. Alfred P. H. Tawressey, det. USS Argonne; to Nav. Operations, Navy Dept.

Lt. Comdr. Walter M. A. Wynne, det. USS Arkansas in April; to Navy Yard, Mare Island, Calif., as radio material officer.

Lt. Vernon Huber, det. USS New York in April; to Hdqtrs., 11th Nav. Dist.

Lt. Delwyn Hyatt, det. USS Mississippi about June 1; to Nav. Trng. Sta., Norfolk, Va.

Lt. Hugh W. Lindsay, det. USS New Mexico about June 1; to Nav. Trng. Sta., Norfolk, Va.

Lt. Maurice J. Strong, det. USS Marblehead in April; to Nav. Torp. Sta., Keyport, Wash.

Lt. (jg) Henry Farrow, det. 12th Nav. Dist., about June 27; to Div. of Fleet Trng., Navy Dept.

Lt. (jg) Bosquet N. Wey, det. USS Colorado in April; to Nav. Ammun. Depot, Hawthorne, Nev.

Comdr. Frank H. Haigler (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif.; to USS Colorado.

Lt. Comdr. Harold L. Jensen (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif.; to USS Maryland.

Lt. Comdr. Francis D. Walker (MC), ors. Oct. 27, modl. To Norfolk Navy Yard, instead Nav. Trng. Sta., Norfolk, Va.

Lt. Comdr. George W. Wilson (MC), det. Nav. Trng. Sta., San Diego, Calif.; to USS Saratoga.

Comdr. Wilford R. Hall (CHC), relieved addl. duty 7th Reg. of Marines; to addl. duty Fleet Marine Force, Quantico, Va.

Ch. Bosn. Felix M. Kelley, det. Navy Yard, Mare Island, Calif., in May; to Asiatic Station.

Jan. 24, 1934

Capt. Walter S. Anderson, det. Office of Nav. Intelligence, Navy Dept., about Feb. 24; to duty as Nav. Attache, London.

Capt. Albert C. Road, det. Bu. Aero., Navy Dept. in May; to command USS Wright.

Comdr. George N. Barker, det. USS Portland about June 1; to ROTC Unit, Harvard Univ., Cambridge, Mass.

Comdr. Samuel A. Clement, det. Nav. War College, Newport, R. I., in May; to Nav. Operations, Navy Dept., Wash. D. C.

Comdr. Frank H. Kelley, Jr., det. USS Pennsylvania in June; to ROTC Unit, U. of Wash., Seattle.

Comdr. Frank H. Luckel, det. USS Holland about June 1; to duty as Off. in Chge., Rctg. Trng. School, Nav. Trng. Sta., San Diego.

Comdr. William T. Mallison, det. command USS Oglala in June; to instr. Army Industrial College, Wash. D. C.

Comdr. Charlie P. McPeeters, det. USS Chester about June 1; to ROTC Unit, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

Comdr. Harold W. McKittick, det. as Cdr. Rotating Res. Dest. Sqdn. 20 in June; to Nav. Academy.

Comdr. Lyell S. Pamperlin, det. 12th Dist.; to USS Houston as 1st lt. and damage control off.

Lt. Comdr. Arthur H. Cummings, Det. USS

Sirius about June 1; to Rec. Sta., Norfolk, Va.

Lt. Comdr. Peter K. Fischler, det. USS Indianapolis about June 1; to Bu. Nav., Navy Dept.

Lt. Comdr. Daniel M. McGurl, det. USS Texas about June 1; to Nav. Trng. Sta., Norfolk, Va.

Lt. Comdr. Earl W. Morris, det. USS Mississippi about June 1; to instr. Nav. War College, Newport.

Lt. Paul F. Dugan, det. USS California about June 1; to Norfolk Navy Yard, Portsmouth, Va., as radio material officer.

Lt. Rogers Elliott, det. Subm. Base, Pearl Harbor, TH, in May; to Subm. Div. 9 as div. engr. officer and on bd. a subm. of that div.

Lt. John S. Harper, det. USS Tennessee about June 1; to Nav. Operations, Navy Dept.

Lt. Joseph W. Long, det. U. of Calif., Berkeley, Calif., in January; to USS New York.

Lt. Ralph L. Lovejoy, det. USS Richmond about June 1; to Nav. Trng. Sta., Norfolk, Va.

Lt. James J. McGlynn, det. U. of Calif., Berkeley, Calif., in Jan.; to USS Houston.

Lt. Peter M. Money, det. USS Wyoming about June 1; to ROTC Unit, Yale U., New Haven, Conn.

Lt. Peter J. Nelmo, det. 4th Nav. Dist.; to Bu. Engr., Navy Dept.

Lt. George E. Palmer, det. USS Ramapo about June 1; to Nav. Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Lt. Audley L. Warburton, det. U. of Calif., Berkeley, Calif., in Jan.; to USS Tennessee.

Lt. (jg) Herman B. Bell, Jr., det. Subm. Base, Pearl Harbor, TH; to USS S-47.

Lt. (jg) John H. Cross, det. USS S-48 about Feb. 10; to Nav. Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Lt. (jg) Elmer O. Davis, det. U. of Calif., Berkeley, Calif., in Jan.; to USS Chicago.

Lt. (jg) Glynn R. Donahoe, det. USS R-3; to USS R-13.

Lt. (jg) Phillip H. Fitz-Gerald, det. 15th Nav. Dist., in May; to USS S-11.

Lt. (jg) Warren W. Johnson, det. USS S-22; to Subm. Div. 7 as div. engr. officer and on bd. a subm. of that division.

Lt. (jg) Paul M. Lion, Jr., det. U. of Calif., Berkeley, Calif., in Jan.; to USS Houston.

Lt. (jg) Thomas L. Mayo, ors. by C. in C. Asiatic further modified. To Rec. Ship at New York, N. Y.

Lt. (jg) Oliver F. Naquin, det. Subm. Div. 9; to Subm. Div. 11, as div. engr. officer and on bd. a subm. of that division.

Lt. (jg) Everett P. Newton, Jr., det. U. of Calif., Berkeley, Calif., in January; to USS Lawrence.

Lt. (jg) Eugene S. Sarsfield, det. USS Constitution in Jan.; to Hdqtrs. 3rd Nav. Dist.

Lt. (jg) John R. Waterman, det. USS R-14; to USS S-20.

Lt. Comdr. Roger A. Nolan (MC), det. USS Cuyama about Apr. 2; to Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif.

Lt. Comdr. Ray E. A. Pomeroy (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif., about Mar. 28; to USS Cuyama.

Lt. Comdr. Emil J. Stelter (MC), det. USS Saratoga about Apr. 1; to Nav. Air Sta., San Diego, Calif.

Lt. Lloyd L. Edmlsten (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif., about Mar. 28; to USS California.

Lt. (jg) Albert C. Traweck, Jr. (MC), det. Nav. Air Sta., San Diego, Calif.; to Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif.

Lt. Comdr. George W. Masterton (SC), det. Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash.; to c. f. o. USS Kanawha and on bd. when commissioned.

Ens. Edward P. Trenholme (SC), det. USS Maryland in April; to Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

Capt. Clayton M. Simmers (CC), det. Navy Yard, New York, N. Y., about Mar. 1; to duty as Suptg. Constr. Bethlehem Shipbldg. Corp., Quincy.

Comdr. Frederick G. Crisp (CC), det. as Suptg. Constr., Bethlehem Shipbldg. Corp., Quincy, Mass., in March; to Office of Suptg. Constr., Bethlehem Shipbldg. Corp., Quincy.

Comdr. Thomas B. Richey (CC), det. Navy Yard, Mare Island, Calif., in Feb.; to Navy Yard, New York.

Lt. Comdr. Adrian R. Marron (CC), det. Norfolk Navy Yard, Portsmouth, Va., about Mar. 10; to Navy Yard, Mare Island, Calif.

Lt. Comdr. George T. Paine (CC), det. Office of Asst. Sec. Nav. (Navy Yard Div.), Navy Dept., in March; to Norfolk Navy Yard, Portsmouth, Va.

Ch. Mach. James D. Goff, desp. ors. Oct. 11 revoked. Continue trmt. Norfolk Nav. Hosp., Portsmouth.

Ch. Mach. Jesse S. Hooper, det. 8th Nav. Dist., about May 25; to USS Marblehead.

Ors. Jan. 11, revoked.

## Shipping Prospects

The past year was a hard one for shipping and it goes to show that the merchant marine must have a pretty stiff backbone to come through the ordeal as well as it did with the loss of only a few tall feathers. The best all-around review of the American shipping scene was released by R. J. Baker, Mr. Baker finds conditions on the mend without going into great detail as to how this happy state of affairs was brought about.

Mr. Baker shows that private owners have an investment of \$800,000,000 in floating equipment alone and many additional millions, in piers, warehouses and other incidental holdings. When there is added to this the port developments and the Government stake in shipping, the huge shipyard investments and the harbor and channel improvements it is evident that billions are invested in this basic industry which is now a permanent factor in American industrial economy.

The whole basis for stability of the industry came from the impetus given by the Merchant Marine Act of 1920. The seeds of permanency were planted when the late Mr. Coolidge signed that act and all the opposition from foreign sources will never be able to undermine the security obtained by that legislation unless we are betrayed from within.

But the price of survival is constant vigilance. We must stand by to repel boarders. We have experienced rivals for sea power who will never cease their efforts to drive us from the sea.

"The immediate outlook is one of slight improvement," says Mr. Baker who also observes that "the long-range outlook is filled with uncertainty." That is sound and altogether reassuring. We have reached the point when we can look facts in the face. The uncertainties of the future should not dismay us. Shipping has always been more or less of a gamble. But it is a losing game in any industry until a firm foundation is laid. We have that now in shipping and we are also aware of the dangers that lie ahead. That is more than half the battle.

(From the Marine Journal.)

Never before has it been so important to all officers, active, retired and reserve, to keep up with service developments. Subscribe and re-subscribe to the Army and Navy Journal.

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## Letters to Editor

Send your views on pay, promotion and other vital subjects to the Editor, Army and Navy Journal, 1701 Connecticut Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.

All letters intended for publication should be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a proof of good faith. If the writers desire to omit his name when the letter is published, he should so state.

Letters printed in this column represent the views of the writer and publication herein does not imply endorsement by the Army and Navy Journal.

## The MacArthur Promotion Plan

Editor, ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:  
Please publish the following open letter to the Promotion-List Officers of the Army:

Our Chief of Staff has recently expressed the opinion that every possible and legitimate effort should be made by the War Department to induce Congress to adopt immediately the principles of the MacArthur Promotion Bill as the basis of a new promotion law. Congress is about to convene. The Military Affairs Committees of the Senate and House are about to make up their programs. If anything is to be done about promotion, now is the time to do it. The War Department alone cannot be expected to put over to Congress the necessity of immediate promotion legislation.

In order for the War Department's recommendation to get sufficient impetus to obtain favorable action it is necessary that all officers adversely affected by the present stagnation in promotion, get busy and write letters to their respective senators and representatives, and urge their many influential civilian friends, members of Chambers of Commerce, reserve officers, brother legionnaires, etc., to do likewise.

Explain to them that there is a wide difference in rate of promotion existing in the Army and Navy; that first lieutenants are being promoted to captain on seventeen years' service; that unless something is done by Congress captains will eventually serve thirty one years before being promoted to major; that many officers with enviable World War records will never get another promotion; that the MacArthur Bill will give every officer now in the Army the certainty of some promotion.

It might be well to bear in mind that a change in pay systems is being advocated by certain Naval officers which would base pay primarily on rank instead of length of service. If such a system should be adopted for all services, it would work a hardship on Army officers unless the present promotion stagnation is immediately relieved.

The enactment of the MacArthur Bill to take effect next summer would cost very little above the present appropriation because practically all those who would be promoted immediately would have to their credit the necessary service to place them in the pay period of the grade to which promoted, regardless of such promotion.

It is thought that Congress would favorably consider this bill if convinced that it is desired by the great majority of Army officers and costs so little.

This is the opportune time for us all to get busy and convince Congress that we need this legislation to increase our morale and efficiency.

Don't put it off—sit right down and write your Congressman and friends. Do your bit!

If each of us gets busy, the enactment of the MacArthur Bill, this session, will be assured.

This is no time to criticize the Bill. Rest assured that it is either this Bill or none. Which do you prefer? The MacArthur Bill is a step in the right

direction. Other steps can be taken later. Do your part now. The very least that you can do is to write to the Editor of this service publication and express yourself with reference to the MacArthur Promotion Bill.

Iran Gray, 1st Lt.

## More CCC Speed!

Editor, ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In the January 20 issue of your publication, on page 417, appears an article relative to the speed with which Camp PE-76-T, Co. 878, Belton, Tex., moved completely in two days. That isn't speed.

On November 9, 1933, Company 249 moved from the Summer Camp to our new Winter Camp in less than one day, serving hot meals in the old camp in the morning and in the new camp in the evening. This was accomplished without the aid of any trucks other than our own trucks stationed at our camp. The entire personnel and equipment were moved on that day.

So, if you want speed, come up and see us sometime.

Earl R. Allen  
CCC Co. 249,  
Salamanca, N. Y.

## Enact the MacArthur Bill

Editor, ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

This committee has been advised that the House of Representatives, on January 12, passed the Independent Offices Bill prohibiting pay increases by longevity of service, but permitting pay increases when a promotion in grade is made.

All the efforts made by the Chambers of Commerce of the United States and other representative bodies to lift the unfair burden of the "Pay Freeze" from the armed services will be without avail if the Senate cannot be induced to exempt these particular services from the application of the "pay freeze" provision.

This committee feels that if you can bring, even at this late hour, the complete significance of the "pay freeze" to the attention of the Senate Appropriations Committee and the whole of the Senate as well, corrective action may yet be taken by the Congress to remove the injustices to the armed services contained in the Bill as now drafted.

It should be made clear to the Congress that the "pay freeze" provision, as passed by the House, makes the present promotion stagnation situation in the Army even more serious than before.

If the "pay freeze" is continued, it is essential that some action be taken at once to start the promotion flow. We found that if this is not done, and the application of the "pay freeze" continues, various groups of junior officers will serve from fifteen to thirty years or more in one grade without another increase in pay.

The Chief of Staff, in his Annual Report, expressed the opinion that every legitimate effort should be made by the War Department to induce Congress to adopt immediately the principles of the MacArthur Promotion Bill as the basis for a new promotion law.

Then came the unexpected action of the House in prohibiting pay increases by longevity service, but permitting pay increases when a promotion in grade is made. Thousands of captains and lieutenants will complete the necessary service to entitle them to the pay of the next higher pay period before the end of the fiscal year 1935. The continued application of the "pay freeze" as recently passed by the House, will operate to prevent these officers from obtaining their just increases. Under the present promotion system, only a few of these officers will be promoted during the fiscal year 1935. In other words, only this small group will receive any benefit from the House change which permits pay increases when a promotion in grade is made.

The only hope for these officers lies in the enactment of the MacArthur Bill which will promote a great many of them, thereby permitting them to obtain the pay increases to which they are entitled.

It has been suggested that the War Department has deliberately failed to in-

troduce the MacArthur Bill because of the fear that renewed attempts will be made to compel the retirement of two thousand Regular Army officers. This may be true, but it is the belief of this Committee that attempts to effect such reduction will be made whether or not any promotion bill may be introduced.

The Navy has the advantage of one or two grades over the Army in promotion speed.

The Marine Corps recently introduced a bill the enactment of which will give them reasonable promotion prospects. As yet an equitable promotion bill for the Army has not been submitted to Congress.

We believe that the reaction of officers to elimination threats is that they are willing to assume the risk of having their military records examined and compared for the purpose of eliminating the least efficient of their number.

It is inconceivable that the Congress would reduce the commissioned strength by taking vacancies, but would fill the vacancies created by the retirement of officers not up to standard, physically or professionally, by promotion of those competent younger officers now hopelessly submerged.

This Committee, in contacting Chambers of Commerce throughout the country in the effort to remove the armed services from the unfair provisions of the "pay freeze," has made the discovery that many of these civic bodies are willing and anxious to assist the Army, Navy and Marine Corps in obtaining equitable pay and promotion.

This body is of the opinion that the country will insist on adequate promotion for, and no reduction in the strength of, the commissioned personnel of the Army.

This Committee hopes that you will give the enactment of the MacArthur Bill the support we believe it merits. San Francisco Junior Chamber of Commerce  
George R. Goodday, Chairman  
Military & Naval Affairs Committee

## Army Reserve Activities

Lt. Col. John Truitt, QM-Res., addressed the sixth meeting of the Quartermaster Training Conferences at The Quartermaster Corps School, Philadelphia, Pa., on Jan. 22, 1934. Lt. Col. Truitt's subject was "The Division Quartermaster."

Brig. Gen. William K. Naylor, commanding the Indiana Military Area, will address officers of the reserve corps on National Defense at meetings to be held during the week of Feb. 12 to 22 at Muncie, South Bend, Fort Wayne, Lafayette, Vincennes and Indianapolis.

Gen. Naylor will be accompanied on his tour by Col. Thomas L. Sherburne, chief of staff of the area, and Maj. J. H. Davidson.

Lt. Col. Homer Saint-Gaudens, son of the noted sculptor Augustus Saint-Gaudens and himself Director of Fine Arts at Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, has accepted a call to active duty as a Reserve officer in the Corps of Engineers. He will report at Fort Humphreys, Va., Feb. 5 for five days' duty. As a captain of Engineers during the World War, Colonel Saint-Gaudens had charge of camouflage work with the Second Division, the First Corps, the Third Corps, and the First Army, A.E.F. He was with Company A, First Camouflage Unit, 40th Engineers and holds the decorations of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor from France, Officer of the Crown from Italy, and Chevalier of the Order of Leopold from Belgium.

Lt. Condon H. Terry, FA-Res., winner of the President's Saber in the ROA membership drive, was the recipient of his award at the hands of Col. L. Kemper Williams, Inf-Res., National President, Jan. 19, at Dallas, Tex.

Colonel Williams is again "on the road" visiting many local and state units of the organization. He is now traveling in Texas, Arizona and New Mexico.

Lt. Col. Wm. Scott Wood, FA, USA, has arrived in Milwaukee and assumed command of the Wisconsin Reserve District. He succeeds Brig. Gen. Thomas

E. Merrill, USA, who left Milwaukee Dec. 28, to take command of the 11th Field Artillery Brigade, Schofield Barracks, Hawaii.

## Status of Promotion

## ARMY PROMOTION STATUS

Promotions and Vacancies on the Promotion List (Cumulative) Since January 10, 1934.

Last promotion to the grade of Col.—Charles A. Clark, QMC, No. 33, Page 100, July 1933 A. L. & Dir. Last nomination to the grade of Col.—Charles A. Hunt, Inf. Vacancies—None. Senior Lieut. Col.—Warren T. Hannaum, CE.

Last promotion to the grade of Lieut. Col.—Frank S. Benson, CE, No. 623, Page 102. Last nomination to the grade of Lieut. Col.—Donald M. Beere, FA. Vacancies—1. Officer entitled—Homer R. Oldfield, CAC. Senior Major if vacancy were filled—Claude B. Thummel, Ord. Dept.

Last promotion to the grade of Major—Jerome Pickett, QMC (Inf), No. 2372, Page 108. Last nomination to the grade of Major—Vincent S. Burton, Inf. Vacancies—2. Officers entitled—John W. Bulger, Inf., Roy W. Voegel, Inf. Senior Capt. if vacancies were filled—Vernon L. Burge, AC.

Last promotion to the grade of Capt.—John C. Arrowsmith, CE, No. 5640, Page 181. Last nomination to the grade of Capt.—Thomas S. Gunby, FA. Vacancies—5. Officers entitled—Andrew P. Sullivan, CAC, Charles A. Cotton, QMC, Austin W. Martenstein, AC, Edwin B. Bobzien, AC, John D. Corkille, AC. Senior 1st Lieut. if vacancies were filled—William R. Mackinnon, QMC.

Last promotion to the grade of 1st Lieut.—Donald M. Smith, AC, No. 8540, Page 100. Last nomination to the grade of 1st Lieut.—John S. Mills, AC. Vacancies—6. Officers entitled—George M. Cole, FA, Nelson J. DeLany, Cav, Duncan S. Somerville, FA, David W. Traub, FA, Thomas J. Wells, Inf, George W. Mundy, AC. Senior 2nd Lieut. if vacancies were filled—Alfred R. Maxwell, AC.

## NAVY PROMOTION STATUS

Jan. 26, 1934

The following shows the name of the junior officer in the ranks indicated:  
Rear Adm. Adolphus Andrews, Capt. J. S. Barleone, Comdr. H. V. Bryan, Lt. Comdr. C. R. Jeffs, Lt. W. S. Hays.

## Medical Corps

Rear Adm. James C. Pryor, Capt. J. B. Pollard, Comdr. V. H. Carson, Lt. Comdr. H. C. Johnston, Lt. T. F. Welner.

## Dental Corps

Comdr. T. L. Sampson, Lt. Comdr. H. G. Ralph, Lt. E. H. Delaney.

## Supply Corps

Rear Adm. G. G. Serbels, Capt. J. H. Knapp, Comdr. H. G. Bowerband, Lt. Comdr. D. P. Zimmerman, Lt. A. P. Randolph, Lt. (jg) C. T. Abbott.

## Chaplain Corps

Capt. E. A. Duff, Comdr. T. L. Kirkpatrick, Lt. Comdr. J. M. Hester, Lt. G. L. Markle.

## Construction Corps

Rear Adm. H. G. Gilmore, Capt. A. J. Chantry, Jr., Comdr. B. S. Bullard, Lt. Comdr. A. S. Pitre, Lt. J. J. Scheibeler.

## Civil Engineer Corps

Rear Adm. R. E. Bakenhus, Capt. R. Whitman, Comdr. H. F. Bruns, Lt. Comdr. R. R. Yates, Lt. W. B. Short.

## MARINE CORPS PROMOTION STATUS

Jan. 26, 1934

Last Commissioned Last to make number

Walter N. Hill Colonel Russell B. Putnam, APM

Lieutenant Colonel Edward A. Osterman Julian P. Wilcox

Major Fred G. Patchen Fred G. Patchen

Captain George Esau Augustus H. Fricke

First Lieutenant Alan Shapley John C. Munn

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### Admiral Bloch's Testimony (Continued from First Page)

increases in pay for length of service. By this act, this is denied them. It is evidently the intention that officers of the service be denied the same increases as civilians.

#### Promotion of Officers

During the past two years, when an officer in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps was promoted he received the promotion but it was construed that he was prevented from receiving any increase in pay by reason of said promotion.

It is not believed that it was ever the intention of Congress to deny officers of the services pay on their promotion and that the automatic increases referred to in the legislation referred to increases in pay by reason of length of service. This belief is borne out by the statement contained in the report made by the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives when the bill was presented to the House of Representatives on January 10, 1934 (see page 11 of the report in regard to their belief).

#### Pay of Officers

The pay law governing the pay of officers in the various services is very complicated and no rank is given any flat rate of pay for that rank, but, instead thereof, the officers of the service are divided into pay periods according to their length of service and their rank; so that when an officer is promoted, his pay on promotion is determined not only by the rank to which advanced, but also by the number of years that he has been an officer in the service.

In endeavoring to carry out the recommendation made by the President in his letter to the Chairman of the House Appropriations Committee (this letter being published in the Congressional Record on page 465, issue of January 11, 1934), the Appropriations Committee amended section 201 by the addition of certain words, which read as follows:

"During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935, in the case of the commissioned and warrant personnel of the services mentioned in the Pay Adjustment Act of 1922, the compensation to which the reduction of compensation under section 2 of Title II of the Act of March 20, 1933, as continued for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935, shall be applied shall include pay and allowances which would have accrued by reason of promotion in rank but for the suspension of automatic increases in compensation by reason of promotion under this section, if such promotion occurred after June 30, 1932, but before July 1, 1935, but in calculating pay and allowances of the rank to which promoted service after June 30, 1932, and before July 1, 1935, shall not be included. This amendatory provision shall not authorize the payment of back compensation."

This wording does not accomplish the purpose of the recommendation of the President. It does give a few officers of the higher pay brackets assistance, but it totally fails to give any relief to the lower ranking officers of the service who are the ones in the most need of help and whose condition is really very unfortunate. Furthermore, the amended wording is subject to many decisions concerning its meaning.

#### Proposed Amendment

Therefore, I have prepared, and I submit herewith, other wording which, in my opinion, will accomplish the purpose of the President and which is clear and can have only one meaning. My recommendation is as follows:

(1) Section 201 (suspending automatic increases in compensation) of part II of the Legislative Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1933, is amended by inserting at the end thereof the following: "This section shall not apply during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935, to commissioned and warrant personnel of the services mentioned in the Joint Pay Act of June 10, 1922, except that service rendered by such personnel after June 30, 1932, and before July 1, 1935, shall not be included during said fiscal year in computing their longevity increases provided for in section 3 of Title 37, U. S. Code. This amendment shall not authorize the payment of back compensation."

Code. This amendment shall not authorize the payment of back compensation."

The wording given above will have the effect of denying the officer-personnel their service during the period June 30, 1932-July 1, 1935, for the purpose of longevity pay, that is, the 5% increments every 3 years; however, it will give them advancement from one pay period or grade to another whether by promotion or length of service together with the increases of pay by reason thereof. It is believed that this is what the President intended.

To go a little further, I would like to state that, taking into consideration the 15 per cent pay cut which is equally applied to all ranks of the service and to all departments of the Government, certain junior officers of the Navy, by being denied their pay on promotion, are actually being deprived of 42 per cent of what their pay would have been had not this provision been effected. I do not believe it was ever the intention of Congress to apply such a drastic cut to any one coterie of individuals in the Government service without equal application to others. If the 15 per cent cut is taken into consideration, the average loss of pay for each officer in the service amounts to over 20 per cent; I doubt that Congress ever intended such a drastic reduction to be made, and, in view of rising prices and the variety of duty performed in various places by officers of the service, they are suffering hardships which I believe should be obviated at the earliest possible time.

I might say that the personnel of the Navy has cheerfully accepted the 15 per cent reduction and will continue to accept cheerfully such cuts as are made uniformly throughout the services; but in regard to this particular section of

the economy laws, which does not apply equally to all grades and ranks, there is a feeling that it is discriminatory against them and the morale of the personnel is seriously hurt.

### Women's Patriotic Conference

Upbuilding of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps urged by speakers at the Ninth Women's Patriotic Conference of National Defense held this week in Washington. Among the guest speakers at the conference were many high ranking officers of the services.

Assistant Secretary of War Woodring urged a treaty strength Navy as well as a larger Army.

"The studied and authoritative opinion of a majority of our foremost military leaders, of the American Legion and of patriotic societies throughout the country, agree that our minimum requirements for national defense are in general 14,000 officers and 165,000 enlisted men in the Regular Army; a National Guard of at least 210,000 men with an appropriate number of officers; an Officers' Reserve Corps with at least 120,000 members and provisions for training approximately 26,000 Reserve officers each year; a Reserve Officers' Training Corps in every college and school that desires it, and a system of Citizens' Military Training Camps that will give intensive training to at least 50,000 young men on a voluntary basis each summer.

"In addition to this we require comprehensive planning for procurement of munitions, including a system of educational orders to train selected industries in the manufacture of non-commercial equipment, and reasonable appropriations for the conduct of the National Rifle Matches and assistance to civilian rifle clubs.

"Last but of paramount importance these requirements demand a Navy of full treaty strength,—a Navy second to none in the world. With these opinions I am in full accord and I am convinced that each reduction below these requirements in any one of the categories mentioned brings us that much nearer to national defenselessness and constitutes a threat to the peace and security of our country."

In the course of an address on the Navy, Admiral William H. Standley, chief of operations, touched on aviation, saying:

"There should also be mentioned the new naval function which has come with the rapid development of aeronautics. The danger from a trans-oceanic air attack has to be reckoned with, and a rational analysis of it shows that upon the Navy must rest the main defense against it. Our fortunate geographic situation limits the character of serious air attack which can be made against us, to that which may be brought in ships to within a thousand miles of our coast. In such case the best protection will be given by a fleet of ships and planes to meet or drive off the hostile armada before it can launch heavy air attacks against the coast."

Other speakers included Rear Adm. Clark H. Woodward, USN, member of the General Board, who issued a strong warning against foreign and domestic pacifistic propaganda, and Brig. Gen. C. H. Lyman, USMC, who outlined the functions and needs of the Marine Corps.

#### LATE NOTICE

CAMPBELL—Born at the New Haven Hospital, New Haven, Conn., January 19, 1904, to Capt. and Mrs. John W. Campbell, Inf. USA, a son, John Walter.

## SCHOOL DIRECTORY

The Schools listed below are effectively equipped to care for the educational needs of the children of members of the services and this Directory is recognized as an authentic and reliable aid to service parents in solving the problem of child education. For details as to the Schools listed in this Directory, address them directly or communicate with the Army and Navy Journal, Department of Education.

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